UNCLASSIFIED

AD NUMBER ADB015199 **NEW LIMITATION CHANGE** TO Approved for public release, distribution unlimited **FROM** Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies only; Test and Evaluation; AUG 1976. Other requests shall be referred to Air Force Flight Dynamics Lab., Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433. **AUTHORITY** AFFDL ltr, 27 Dec 1977

AFFDL-TR-76-74

AD-B015199

FBTB5 CIRCULATE FBTE OUB FBTB (FILE)

ADVANCED METALLIC AIR VEHICLE STRUCTURE PROGRAM Return to Grammer when emplele.

SIXTH INTERIM REPORT

GENERAL DYNAMICS FORT WORTH DIVISION

AUGUST 1976

TECHNICAL REPORT AFFDL-TR-76-74

Distribution limited to U.S. Government Agencies only; Test and Evaluation; December 1975. Other requests for this document must be referred to Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory (FB-A) Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio 45433.

AIR FORCE FLIGHT DYNAMICS LABORATORY AIR FORCE WRIGHT AERONAUTICAL LABORATORIES AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO 45433

Best Available Copy

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINED BLANK PAGES THAT HAVE BEEN DELETED

20060921375

NOTTCES

When Government drawings, specifications, or other data are used for any purpose other than in connection with a definitely related Government procurement operation, the United States Government thereby incurs no responsibility nor any obligation whatsoever; and the fact that the government may have formulated, furnished, or in any way supplied the said drawings, specifications, or other data, is not to be regarded by implication or otherwise as in any manner licensing the holder or any other person or corporation, or conveying any rights or permission to manufacture, use, or sell any patented invention that may in any way be related thereto.

This technical report has been reviewed and is approved for publication.

CHARLES R. WAITZ

Project Engineer

J. SCOTT FORD 11, Lt. Col, USAF

Program Manager AMS Program Office

FOR THE COMMANDER

HOWARD L. FARMER, Colonel, USAF Chief, Structural Mechanics Division

Copies of this report should not be returned unless return is required by security considerations, contractual obligations, or notice on a specific document.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION P	AGE	READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
AFFDL-TR-76-74	. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
A. TITLE (and Subtitle) ADVANCED METALLIC AIR VEHICI PROGRAM - SIXTH INTERIM REPO		5. Type of Report & PERIOD COVERED Interim Report 10-22-75 - 4-18-76
		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
7. AUTHOR(a)		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(a)
R. C. Bissell, R. E. Miller,	K. D. Mabry	AF 33615-73-C-3001
General Dynamics Fort Worth P.O. Box 748, Fort Worth, Te		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS 486U 0104
1. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS		12. REPORT DATE
Air Force Flight Dynamics Labo	ratory (FBA)	August 1976
Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio 454		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 109
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS(If different i	from Controlling Office)	15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)
		Unclassified
		15a, DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE

Distribution limited to U.S. Government Agencies only; Test and Evaluation; December 1975. Other requests for this document must be referred to Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory (FB-A), Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio 45433.

17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)

18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

Structural Design Stress Analysis Materials

Manufacturing Technology

Fracture Mechanics Damage Tolerance

20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

The Wing Carrythrough Structure (WCTS) completed the first service life of fatigue testing on 30 March 1976. Structural problems were limited and consisted primarily of failed, cracked or loosened fasteners. During the down-time for the scheduled major inspection at one-life, design changes were incorporated in the WCTS to resolve the fastener problems. (over)

Design studies and related stress analyses were accomplished in support of fatigue testing problems. Analysis of data from full scale fatigue testing was accomplished, including comparison to predicted data. Additional stress analyses were accomplished where required to properly assess test data results.

Static, fatigue and fracture analyses for the updated baseline data received from Rockwell International in late 1975 were essentially completed and documentation of these analyses is currently in work.

The outstanding phases (crack growth tests and 10 Nickel weldment tests) of the Credible Option Test Program were completed.

FOREWORD

This report covers the period 22 October 1975 through 18 April 1976. The efforts reported herein were sponsored by the Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory (AFFDL) under joint management and technical direction of AFFDL and the Air Force Materials Laboratory (AFML), Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

This work was performed under Contract F33615-73-C-3001 "Advanced Metallic Air Vehicle Structure" (AMAVS) as a part of the Advanced Metallic Structures, Advanced Development Programs (AMS ADP), Program Element 63211F, Project Number 486U0104. J. S. Ford II, Lt. Col., USAF (AFFDL/FBA), is the ADP Manager, with Mr. N. G. Tupper (AFML) serving as Deputy ADP Manager. Mr. C. R. Waitz (AFFDL/FBA) is the Project Engineer for the AMAVS Program.

Earlier documentation of this program is contained in the following AFFDL-TR-XX-Y reports:

<u>P</u> ł	ase Reports	Interi	m Reports
	Prel. Design - 73-40 Detail Design - 74-17 Fabrication -	1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th	73-1 73-77 74-98 75-40 76-8

Principal General Dynamics contributors to this report were:

- R. C. Bissell Program Manager
- R. E. Miller Stress Analysis
- K. D. Mabry Structural Design
- R. S. Chambers Stress Analysis

This work was performed during the period 22 October 1975 through 18 April 1976. It was submitted by the authors in May 1976.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section				Page
1	INTRO	DUCTIO	N	1
2	TECHN	ICAL D	ISCIPLINES PROGRESS	3
	2.1	Engine	ering	3
		2.1.2 2.1.3	Structural Design Structural Analysis Fatigue and Fracture Analysis Information Transfer	3 6 45 45
	2.2	Testin	g	45
	:	2.2.2	Full Scale Test Material Testing Component Testing	46 67 68
3	FACTO:	RY PRO	GRESS	109

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
2.1.1-1	Retention of Upper Bushing to Pivot Pin	4
2.1.1-2	Retention of Lower Bushing to WCTS Lower Lug	4
2.1.2-1	WCTS Lower Pivot Lug - Typical Measured and Predicted Stresses	16
2.1.2-2	WCTS Lower Pivot Lug - Typical Measured and Predicted Stresses	17
2.1.2-3	Typical Effects of Bushing Rotation on Lug Stresses - AMAVS Upper Lug	29
2.1.2-4	Typical Effects of Bushing Rotation on Lug Stresses - AMAVS Lower Lug	31
2.1.2-5	Added Strain Gages - Y_F992 Bulkhead - Upper Outboard Panel Region	38
2.1.2-6	Added Strain Gages - Y_F992 Bulkhead - Lower Outboard Panel Region	39
2.2.1-1	Full Scale Test Set-Up	47
2.2.1-2	Retention of Upper Bushing to Pivot Pin	57
2.2.1-3	Retention of Lower Bushing to WCTS Lower Lug	57
2.2.1-4	Fastener Hole Identification - Y _F 992 Bulkhead	69
2.2.1-5	Fastener Hole Identification - X_F84 Rib	73
2.2.1-6	Fastener Hole Identification - Y_F932 Bulkhead	75
2.2.1-7	Fastener Hole Identification - Lower Surface	79
2.2.1-8	Fastener Hole Identification-Centerline	81

L I S T O F I L L U S T R A T I O N S (CONTINUED)

<u>Figure</u>			Page
2.2.1-9	Fastener Hold	e Identification - X _F 39 Rib	83
2.2.1-10	Fastener Hole	e Identification - Closure Rib	85
2.2.1-11	Fastener Hole	e Identification - Upper Cover	87
2.2.1-12	Fastener Hole	e Identification - Pivot Lug Rib	93
2.2.1-13	Fastener Hole Actuator	e Identification - Wing Sweep	95
2.2.1-14	Fastener Hole Assembly	Identification - WCTS	97

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		Page
2.1.2-1	Cross Reference Listing of Duplicate Fatigue Conditions	9
2.1.2-II	Load Sets for UGO Models	10
2.1.2-III	Load Conditions for UGO Models	11
2.1.2-III	NBB Loads Update Computer Data	13
2.1.2-V	Strain Gage Data - Control Point 1	15
2.1.2-VI	Strain Gage Data - Control Point 3 Vicinity	18
2.1.2-VII	Strain Gage Data - Control Point 4 Vicinity	19
2.1.2-VIII	Strain Gage Data - Control Point 5 Vicinity	20
2.1.2-IX	Calculated Stresses for Control Point 6, Updated Analytic Spectrum	23
2.1.2-X	Typical Test Data	25
2.1.2-XI	Typical Exceedance Data	28
2.1.2-XII	Lower Lug Stress Comparisons	33
2.1.2-XIII	Upper Lug Stress Comparisons	3 5
2.1.2-XIV	Typical Strain Gage Data for Added Y_F992 Bulkhead Gages with Comparative Data from NBB 5 Model	40
2.1.2-XV	Comparative Strain Gage Results	41
2.2.1-I	Full Scale Test-Problem Summary	48
2.2.1-11	Summary of Inspection Tasks by Category Fatigue Test Program	52
2.2.1-III	Fracture Analysis of Failed Bolts from AMAVS Fatigue Test	53
2.2.1-IV	AMAVS Pin, Bushing, Spacer Data	55

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

This interim report summarizes the accomplishments of the Advanced Metallic Air Vehicle Structure (AMAVS) Program from 22 October 1975 to 18 April 1976. This work is part of the Air Force's Advanced Metallic Structures, Advanced Development Program. It was performed under contract to the Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory (AFFDL) by the Fort Worth Division of General Dynamics.

The six months covered by this report include primarily the accomplishment of the first fatigue service life of the Full Scale Test Program being conducted by the Structural Test Facility at WPAFB with support being provided by General Dynamics. Also included are the additional material testing funded under the "Credible Option" task, contractual drawing requirement activities, and the analyses related to updated baseline loads/spectrum data. Activities leading to start of the fatigue test program are reported in the Fifth Interim Report, AFFDL-TR-76-8, dated February 1976, and included the following significant items:

- 1. Final stages of manufacture of the wing carrythrough structure (WCTS).
- 2. Mating of the WCTS to the upper test structure.
- 3. Completion of the hardware and software elements of the test set-up leading to an operational test system.
- 4. Baseline inspection of the WCTS.
- 5. Strain surveys to verify load distributions.
- 6. Incorporation of updated loads/spectrum data from Rockwell International (RI) to make the AMAVS test program current with latest available baseline data.
- 7. Final system check-out runs.

A contract change to incorporate updated loads/spectrum data from RI was received in July, 1975. As reported in AFFDL-TR-76-8,

initial effort with the updated data was directed towards generating revised ram loads and fatigue spectrum for use in the Full Scale Test Program. With receipt of the final data from RI in November, 1975, final fatigue and fracture analyses were initiated and essentially completed, except for documentation, during this reporting period. In addition Math Model analysis using the limited static loads information available was accomplished.

Material testing, comprising mechanical property testing on EB/GTA welded 10 Nickel steel and crack growth testing on both 6A1-4V titanium and 10 Nickel steel, was completed. With the exception of final analysis/documentation and completion of tests being conducted at WPAFB, this testing completes the "Credible Option" test task.

SECTION 2

TECHNICAL DISCIPLINES PROGRESS

The progress made by the technical groups during the initial stages of Phase IV, Test and Evaluation, is reported in this section.

2.1 ENGINEERING

The engineering functions progress for the period 22 October 1975 to 18 April 1976 is detailed below.

2.1.1 Structural Design

Design activities during this reporting period were devoted primarily to supporting the Full Scale Test Program at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (WPAFB). Design changes were implemented to correct structural deficiencies of the wing carrythrough structure (WCTS) experienced during the first service life of fatigue testing. Update of the production drawings for the "No-Box-Box" (NBB) configuration was completed and some progress was made on the "Fail Safe Integral Lug" (FSIL) configuration drawings.

2.1.1.1 Full Scale Test Support

The design group provided technical assistance to the Fatigue Test Program at WPAFB on an "as required" basis. Design and coordination of required repair tasks were accomplished. On-site technical support was provided during the repair activity and major inspections.

Special wrenching mechanisms were designed to realign the pivot pins and lug bushings which rotated during the early stage of testing. Retaining systems were also designed to prevent recurrence of the rotation problem (See Figures 2.1.1-1 and 2.1.1-2). Repair procedures, hardware, tools, and supplies were planned and coordinated for replacement of broken fasteners, restoration of the pivot system, and retention of bolts experiencing repeated loosening.

On-site technical support was provided during the pivot system restoration, fastener replacement following Flight 640, Taper-lok hole rework and bolt reinstallation, and the first two Category III inspections. In addition, support was provided during the Category IV inspection and structural modification program following completion of one fatigue life.

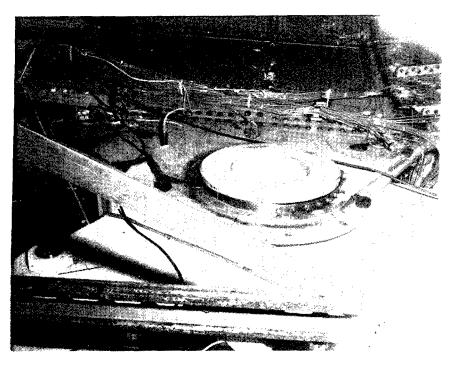


FIGURE 2.1.1-1

RETENTION OF UPPER BUSHING TO PIVOT PIN

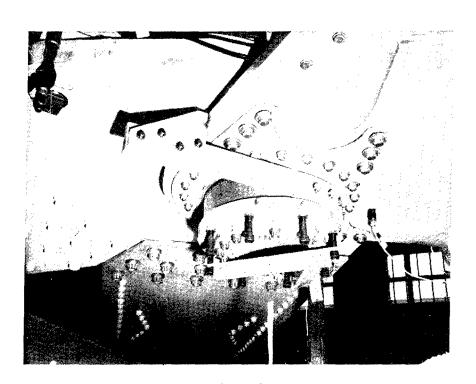


FIGURE 2.1.1-2

RETENTION OF LOWER BUSHING TO WCTS LOWER LUG

Hole number drawings were prepared for the WCTS to provide a common base for hole identification during the test program. These drawings are included as figures in Section 2.2.1 of this report.

2.1.1.2 <u>Design Changes</u>

Fastener revisions to the WCTS assembly were required to improve structural reliability since repeated loosening and failures of fasteners occurred during the first service life of testing. A reassesment of the fastener locking features and structural capability of involved joints verified the necessity for fastener revision.

Short threaded fasteners, attaching the access covers of the Y_F 992 bulkhead, were replaced with longer threaded bolts (NAS 674) to insure thread engagement with the locking feature of the nutplates.

Straight shank fasteners (22 per side), attaching the bonded panel to the Y_F 992 bulkhead in the upper outboard corner, were increased in size from 3/8" to 7/16" diameter. A new 7/16" bolt was also added to this area.

Shear bolts (2 per side); attaching the $\rm X_F$ 84 rib to the $\rm Y_F$ 932 bulkhead and common to the bonded pane1, upper gusset, and bulkhead support fitting; were increased in size from 3/8" to 1/2" and 7/16" diameter.

Hi-Lok fasteners, attaching the outboard bonded panel of the Y_F 932 bulkhead to the X_F 39 rib, were replaced with shear bolts of the same diameter.

Documentation and authorization of these changes were accomplished on Engineering Change Notices (ECN). ECNs were required on Drawings X7224001, X7224060, X7224120, and X7224130 to identify these fastener revisions.

2.1.1.3 Engineering Drawing Update

The NBB production drawings were updated to the configuration of the WCTS as it was fabricated by the incorporation of all outstanding ECNs. A total of 211 ECNs was outstanding on 92 drawings at the time the WCTS was completed. During this reporting period, the final 89 ECNs, representing 38 drawings, were incorporated. Final completion of the required 27 Air Force Parts Lists was also accomplished.

The FSIL configuration is described by 101 drawings of which 76 were completed at the time the NBB configuration was selected for fabrication. The top assembly drawing (X7223701), consisting of four sheets, was prepared to a 90% completion level. No work was accomplished on the 24 remaining drawings.

2.1.2 Structural Analysis

2.1.2.1 General

During the reporting period, activities of Structural Analyses personnel included the following:

- 1. Assembled updated panel point loads data and ran NBB 5 series UGO finite element models for all necessary unit, fatigue, and static conditions.
- 2. Consolidated information stored on tape from UGO model runs and produced a single tape with data for use in fatigue analysis.
- 3. Predicted stresses at existing fatigue control points for updated analytic spectrum where stresses were not directly available from UGO models. Compared stresses with test strain gage data.
- 4. Reviewed and analyzed data gathered during full scale testing and performed related additional stress analysis. Selected location for added gages.
- 5. Provided stress analysis support for design of tools and devices to reposition and retain pivot pins, spacers, and bushings after considerable rotational displacement occurred during fatigue testing.

2.1.2.2 Design Loads

The loads and spectrum information for fatigue testing and analysis remained essentially as reported in AFFDL-TR-76-8, the Fifth Interim Report. However, a limited number of static load conditions from Rockwell International (RI) were provided by AFFDL for use in evaluating static strength. These static conditions are preliminary and do not form a complete set of critical static design loads.

They were developed by superposition of some of the basic conditions supplied for fatigue analysis. The superposition factors were determined so as to give limit wing bending moments equal to those from RI for the basic condition combinations specified. The ultimate static conditions are as follows:

9010. Maximum Wing Bending, 2g, flaps down, post takeoff, 150 sweep

1.726X(031210 + 032210)

9020. 25° sweep

1.759X(021440 + 022440)

9030. Maximum Torque, .86M, 67.5° sweep

 $2.0187 \times 051750 + 4.0374 \times 052750$

9040. Maximum Down Bending, 2g, taxi

3.00 X 010100

The four digit condition numbers were assigned by G/D for in house use.

2.1.2.3 Finite Element Stress Analysis

The overall box stress analysis was carried out using General Dynamics Procedure UGO. Prior to the computer runs, the UGO program was modified as follows:

- 1. The output format and internal calculations were altered so that principal stresses and effective stresses are available for static, fatigue, and fracture analysis.
- 2. The internal calculations were altered so that for one option quadrilateral membrane element stresses are determined by an area weighted average of the stresses for the four component triangles. Such averaging yields better results than a direct stress average when the triangles do not have approximately equal areas. In addition, results are identical to those of General Dynamics Procedure TNI which was used for earlier AMAVS analysis allowing for more direct stress comparisons.

As discussed in AFFDL-TR-76-8, General Dynamics Procedure CM7 was developed to convert modified RI information to panel point loads for the UGO model. The procedure was applied for all updated basic and modified basic conditions.

The panel point loads data was merged with the model geometry and boundary condition data for the NBB 5 Model which was based on the final AMAVS design drawings. Seven separate models were run to cover all known fatigue and static conditions derived from the updated basic conditions. Each UGO run can handle a maximum of ten separate loading conditions; however, these conditions can be superposed internally to form a large number of final conditions. Thus, by grouping the basic conditions appropriately, results for several fatigue and static conditions were obtained from a single UGO run. Duplicate conditions were eliminated for efficiency. (See Table 2.1.2-I for duplicates). In addition to the fatigue and static conditions, unit conditions were also run so that some manual superposition could be done at a later time if new conditions were to develop. Data on the make up of load sets and conditions for each UGO run is shown in Tables 2.1.2-II and 2.1.2-III. Computer resource unit usage information and other pertinent data are shown in Table 2.1.2-TV.

2.1.2.4 Preparation of Finite Element Data for Fatigue Analysis

Although printed stress and deflection data was obtained for all of the models of Section 2.1.2.3, the large bulk of printed material precluded efficient use of the printed material except for spot checking. Consequently, the UGO option to obtain stress and geometry data on magnetic tape for each run was utilized. The seven UGO tapes thus obtained were used to make two intermediate tapes. A program was written to extract the stress and geometry data from these two tapes and to produce a single tape. This single tape was then available for direct data input to fatigue analysis programs. In addition, a program was written to allow principal and effective stresses for any element or set of elements to be listed in descending effective stress order to further aid in reviewing the large amount of data generated in the computer runs. The ordered effective stress program utilizes the single fatigue data tape as input.

2.1.2.5 Additional Stress Data for Fatigue Analysis

Although the UGO finite element model adequately predicted many stresses in the WCTS, the grid size was still too large or the manner of concentrated load introduction too approximate to allow accurate stress predictions at some control points. Consequently, stresses

TABLE 2.1.2-I

CROSS REFERENCE LISTING OF DUPLICATE FATIGUE CONDITIONS

DUPLICATE FATIGUE COND.	UGO RUN FATIGUE COND.	FC	UGO	<u>FC</u>	_UGO
509	500	- C =			
11	508	635	136	678	164
511	10	640	141	179	165
	510	642	142	679	165
517	516	643	143	180	129
521	21	651	152	680	666
522	22	653	153	181	142
27	526	660	659	681	142
535	36	163	150	182	143
537	37	663	650	682	143
538	38	664	164	183	150
542	43	665	165	184	153
547	48	166	129	684	153
552	53	167	142	185	156
554	54	667	142	685	656
555	55	168	143	186	159
559	60	668	143	686	659
564	65	169	150	187	161
66	23	669	650	687	661
566	523	170	153	007	001
67	24	670	153		
567	524	171	156		
68	25	671	656		
568	525	172	159		
69	26	672	659		
569	526	173	161		
70	526	673	661		
570	527	174	161		
5 71	71	674	661		
572	72	175	156		
589	588	675	656		
606	106	176	159		
607	107	676	659		
625	125	177	150		
626	126	677	650		
630	131				
330	131	178	164		

TABLE 2.1.2-II

LOAD SETS FOR UGO MODELS

LOAD SET/MODEL	NBB 5-5	NBB 5-6	NBB 5-7	NBB 5-8	NBB 5-9	NBB 5-10	NBB 5-11
	2	0+++0	0.1017	00/10	CC./CUT+U26111	111210	05/15
66100	00	52440	92870	52750	81430+1057.25	113210	52750
10100	00	53440	91770+1072.675	53755	81430	112210	53755
16100	00	51440-1072.25	31440+1072.25	71760	82430	120100	71760
312	31210	91770-1072.675	31440	73765	101440	126100	73765
322	32210	91770	32440	72760	102440	17100	72760
171	17100	92770	21440	111620+1044.55	81530	111310	111620+1044.55
312	1210-1345.15	111780	22440	111620	82530	41430-1345.25	111620
41,	41430	112780	51750-1057.675	112620	81430+1248.25	111210-1248.15	112620
45	42430	41430-1057.25	71760+1044.675	113620	111210+1248.15	81430-1248.25	113620

NOTES: 1) NBB 5-11 was to have been obtained as part of NBB5-8, but a system problem aborted NBB 5-8 after 65 conditions so NBB 5-11 was run to complete the analysis.

TABLE 2.1.2-III LOAD CONDITIONS FOR UGO MODEL

COND.	144 6445 146 646 146 646 647 147 647 150 650 650 650 652 683 683 654 154 655 156 659 160 160 161 162 683 683 683 683 683 683 683 683 683 683
NBB5- X/#SOL.	10/ 10/ 3 3 4 4 4 7 6 7 7 10 11 11 11 11 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 14 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
COND.	101 601 102 125 126 (821) 127 (821) 130 130 131 (831 134 (822) 135 (822) 137 (822) 138 (822) 140 140 141
NBB5- X/#SOL.	8/58 5/9 8/60 9/60 11 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
COND.	582 583 584 584 585 585 586 587 587 589 591 593 593 594 594 595 600 600
NBB5- X/#SOL.	8/20 211 22 22 22 24 24 25 33 33 33 33 34 34 35 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44
COND.	58 558 59 60 61 61 61 62 63 64 64 65 63 63 64 64 64 67 77 73 74 74 75 77 77 77 78 573 78 78 573 78 78 573 78 78 573 78 78 573 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78
NBB5- X/#SOL.	7/17 18 19 20 21 22 22 23 24 25 26 33 31 33 33 34 37/35 8/1 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 18
COND.	38 39 539 540 541 680 680 680 680 681 681 681 681 681 681 681 681
NBB5- X/#SOL.	6/21 222 233 24 254 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257
COND.	520 (804) (805) 21 23 24 524 525 526 527 (908) (908) (908) (908) (908) (908) (908) (908) 33 533 33 533 34 536 539 539 539 539 539 530 530 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 6
NBB5- X/#SOL。	5/39 40 41 41 42 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44
COND.	1 501 2 502 3 503 4 504 504 504 504 504 505 6 506 7 6 507 8 8 8 9 9 (801) 12 512 512 513 514 515 515 516 518 518 518 518 518 518 518 518 518 518
NBB5- X/#SOL.	5/1 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

TABLE 2.1.2-III (Cont'd) LOAD CONDITIONS FOR UGO MODEL

COND.	121 621 122 622 123 623 124 624 (827) (9030)
NBB5- X/SOL.	11/40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 11/49
COND.	116 616 117 617 118 618 119 619 620
NBB5- X/#SOL.	11/30 31 32 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 11/39
COND.	611 113 613 114 614 (819) (820) 115 615 215 715
NBB5- X/#SOL.	11/19 20 21 22 23 23 24 25 26 27 21 28
COND.	(816) (817) (818) 107 108 608 109 609 110
NBB5- X/#SOL.	11/ 8 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
COND.	153 22 164 165 602 104 604 105
NBB5- X/#SOL.	10/39 40 41 10/42 11/ 1 2 3 4 11/ 7

Four digit Cond. Numbers indicate Static Ult. Conditions. Condition numbers not in () are Fatigue Conditions. 2)

1

NOTES:

TABLE 2.1.2-IV

NBB LOADS UPDATE COMPUTER DATA

(3) Model Designation	Computer Resource Units (1)	Number of Load Conditions
NBB 5-5	1.073	56
NBB 5-6	.860	42
NBB 5-7	.801	35
NBB 5-8 ⁽²⁾	1.127	65
NBB 5-9	.813	35
NBB 5-10	.915	42
NBB 5-11	.976	49

- 1) Essentially time charged in hours.
- 2) Five conditions of 5-8 overlap 5-11
- 3) Model has 2107 bar and membrane elements with 932 nodes.

were estimated at selected points for the updated analytic fatigue spectrum using distributions obtained from fine grid models (General Dynamics TLO, linear strain elements) run during the design phase and from other supplementary analyses. In addition, strain gage data for gages located near control points was tabulated so that test results could be considered in the fatigue analysis where necessary. The locations of the control points and strain gage locations are shown in Sections 2.1.3.1 and 2.1.2.4, respectively, of AFFDL-TR-76-8.

For control point 1, the pertinent test stresses obtained from flight number 1 are shown in Table 2.1.2-V.

For control point 2, TLO results for 150 and 67.50 degree sweep angles were used to obtain estimated stress distributions across the net section. For sweep angles between 15 and 67.50 and positive wing bending, the load vector obtained from CM 7 runs was resolved into components in the forward and aft sweep resultant directions used for the two TLO analyses. The stress distributions based on these components were then superposed. For pivot pin loads in a direction forward of the TLO forward sweep resultant all load was assumed in the TLO forward sweep resultant direction. Similarly, for pin loads in a direction aft of the aft sweep resultant direction, all load was assumed in the TLO aft sweep resultant direction. For negative wing bending, approximate values were obtained from the UGO runs. These latter negative values were small and the approximation was considered acceptable. The calculations were carried out using the HP9830 calculator. Results for typical conditions as well as test stresses are shown in Figures 2.1.2-1 and 2.1.2-2.

For control point 3, the test stresses are shown in Table 2.1.2-VI.

The test stresses for control point 4 are shown in Table 2.1.2-VII.

Test stresses in the vicinity of control point 5 are shown in Table 2.1.2-VIII.

For control point 6, stresses were estimated using upper longeron basic loads data from NA-75-346 combined to form the fatigue condition loads along with cross section areas developed from AMAVS drawings. The results are shown in Table 2.1.2-IX. No directly applicable strain gage data was recorded.

TABLE 2.1.2-V

			STRAIN	GAGE D	ATA - C	STRAIN GAGE DATA - CONTROL POINT I	POINT 1					
GAGE/FATIGUE COND.	12	14	16	18	518	518 20	20	520	34	537	38	39
4003 SL	4899	4899 4536	48	32571	4899	99 32571 4899 4445 24042 11976 22137 15242	24042	11976	22137	15242	6169	6169 13699
GAGE/COND.	539	539 539	549	51	560	61	561	63	563	88	588	
4003 SL	-1905	-2361	-4269	8173	10535	29426	4450	23613	9536	- 4269 8173 10535 29426 4450 23613 9536 16620	6902	
GAGE/COND.	117		119	619	122	127	637	148	150	119 619 122 127 637 148 150 166 169	169	
4003 ST	14985		7810 13350 9354 12800 23795	9354	12800	23795	0	26247	19436	0 26247 19436 18346 19435	19435	

NOTES: 1)
2)
3)

Stresses in PSI Approx. Zero Shift Correction Included. Flight 1

Figure 2.1.2-1
WCTS LOWER PIVOT LUG
TYPICAL MEASURED AND PREDICTED STRESSES

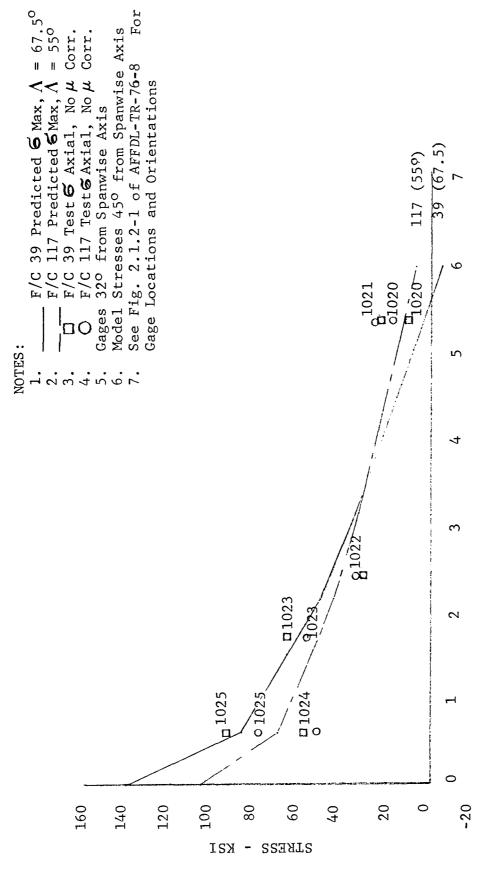


Figure 2.1,2-2

WCTS LOWER PIVOT LUG TYPICAL MEASURED AND PREDICTED STRESSES

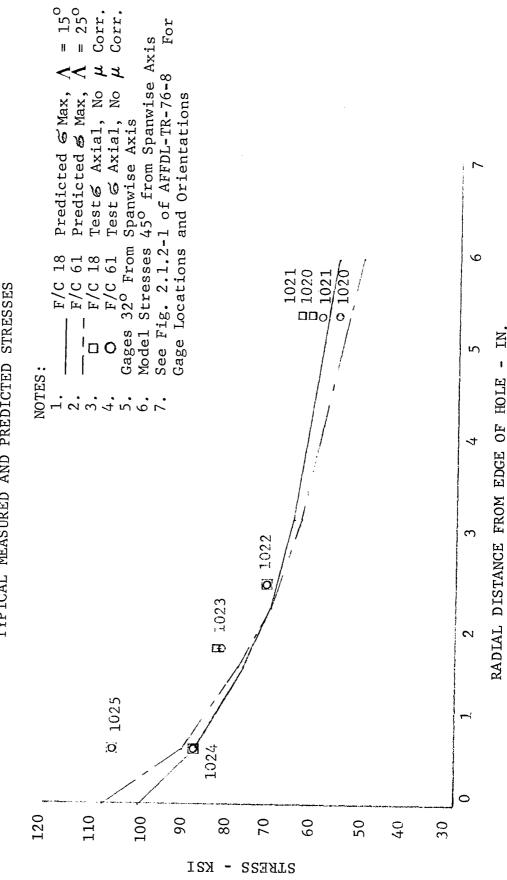


TABLE 2.1.2-VII

		STR	STRAIN GAGE DATA		- CONTRO	CONTROL POINT	4 VICINITY	NITY				
GAGE/FATIGUE COND.	12	14	16	18	518	518	20	520	34	537	38	39
1079 SL	-1782	-1296	486	70484	12638	11990	52012	26897	49258	33541	10208	23333
1081 SL	-4107	-3317	-948	60821	8373	7567	44299	21913	41146	28376	7567	16868
1080 SL	-7016	-6201	-2611	76692	11749	11107	56845	28749	52925	36263	11271	25482
1082 SL	-624	-624	1560	65854	9363	8895	48532	23876	45099	30898	9363	21535
GAGE/FATIGUE COND.	539	539	549	51	560	61	561	63	563	88	588	
1079 SL	-3565	-4047	-5504	15052	23307	66038	9873	52927	21365	27515	10682	
1981 SF	-2995	-3472	-6154	9784	19253	55076	7890	44029	17517	22724	8837	
1080 SL	-4900	-5561	-8504	15208	24855	70807	10302	56743	22566	31396	12264	
1082 SL	-4057	-4837	-7959	12016	20131	58832	1647	47128	18259	26373	9987	
GAGE/FATIGUE COND.	. 117	617	119	619	122	127	637	148	150	166	169	
1079 SL	26706	15052	24116	17641	23631	52118	5664	59887	96677	40464	96677	
1081 SL	22409	11835	20042	14203	19253	44029	946	50184	37243	34087	37243	
1080 SL	29598	15862	26654	18805	25836	56089	2289	63775	47169	43007	47095	
1082 SL	25437	13109	22628	15606	21847	47128	697	53370	39482	36361	39482	

SEE NOTES ON TABLE 2.1.2-V.

TABLE 2.1.2-VIII

	39	38866	45649	52732	60670 62204 32736	36487	41573	9662	51763	43187	35457
	38	15879	18569	21703	23900 23962 15036	14753	17022	1610	21083	17625	14491
	537	26162	33425	37941	39987 40539 23965	24589	27988	4509	34613	29215	22045
	34	38865	48744	55304	59597 61055 33050	36487	41082	9340	50347	42869	32836
$_{ m TY}$	520	23440	27235	32475	35697 35780 22711	22685	24715	6924	30523	26039	21120
POINT 5 VICINITY	20	36597	48280	53536	56380 57937 30700	33790	38954	4992	47358	40646	29907
POINT 5	518	14215	13617	18970	20683 21008 14723	15229	15221	7866	20139	16513	14645
CONTROL	518	15138	14560	20096	23771 23166 16778	16023	16203	9672	20789	17130	15416
STRAIN GAGE DATA - C	18	46474	63045	69241	71313 73279 34496	41723	48774	3224	59061	50596	35919
	16	-9537	-12082	-10771	-11041 -10515 -5331	-4600	-9820	161	-9293	-7296	-3237
	14	-10597	-16729	-13344	-10582 -10351 -3920	-3014	-10966	6771	-10237	-7296	-771
	12	-11959 -10597	-18588 -16729	-15112 -13344	-11502 -11501 -4547	-3331	-12276 -10966	7415	-11655 -10237	-8247	-925
	GAGE/FATIGUE COND.	1071 SL	1072 SL	1073 SL	3007 SL 3007 SR 3008 SL	3009 SL	3010 SL	3011 SL	3012 SL	3013 SL	3014 SL

SEE NOTES ON TABLE 2.1.2-V.

TABLE 2.1.2-VIII Cont'd.

91	GAGE/FATIGUE COND.	117	617	119	619	122	127	637	148	150	166	169
	1071 SL	30063	18431	27646	21150	26891	41998	14049	45927	36862	32934	36711
	1072 SL	39150	21664	35436	25533	34043	52767	8047	56482	43947	40852	43638
	1073 SL	42121	25240	38584	28938	37780	59323	15916	65433	51767	74694	51445
	3007 SL 3007 SR 3008 SL	45195 47709 24304	28037 28527 18032	41978 43610 23206	32326 33117 19757	41212 42626 23363	64959 66727 34966	22215 20821 16621	71853 72957 38573	57452 58038 33712	51170 51972 29635	57145 57710 33555
9.	3009 SL	26017	17291	24113	19195	24271	39025	16815	43784	35534	30934	35217
1	3010 SL	31916	19641	29297	22259	28806	44192	14894	7 4 8 4 4 7	38954	35026	38791
	3011 SL	-1451	2579	-483	1451	1451	9350	19667	13702	12735	7254	12574
	3012 SL	37603	22657	34457	25803	33985	52550	19824	58057	46886	41536	46728
	3013 SL	32481	20122	30104	22974	29629	45790	15369	50385	40720	36442	40562
	3014 SL	24819	16803	23123	18653	23123	35456	17266	39618	32527	28365	32373

TABLE 2.1.2-VIII Cont'd.

GAGE/FATIGUE COND. 539	9 539	549	51	560	61	561	63	563	88	588
-6049 -5892		-3928	26589	19489	52574	9517	42452	18280	35955	14201
-8047 -8201		-10058	29247	23830	65611	11142	52922	22283	47816	19033
-8199 -8521		-7556	35530	27651	75400	13022	67709	25883	50803	20095
-8273 -8579 -9354 -8853 -5169 -5331		-4749 -5738 -2195	41059 41807 25088	30028 29838 18973	82424 83942 41552	14094 14264 9878	66644 67875 36221	28036 28199 18032	55613 57711 26656	21908 21805 12701
-4442 -5076		-1111	25511	18243	49654	8884	40136	17133	30617	11739
-5729 -6383		-4092	28152	20459	55158	9820	44846	19150	37972	14894
2415 1128		10962	8705	2579	14669	1451	10962	2902	-3708	-4997
-8338 -9912		-6607	35086	24229	66238	11171	53651	22342	44841	16677
-6191 -6813		-4278	29470	21231	57198	9982	46582	19805	38501	15052
-4624 -4933		-770	25436	16957	44860	8324	36227	15878	29135	11408

TABLE 2.1.2-IX

CALCULATED STRESSES FOR CONTROL POINT 6, UPDATED ANALYTIC SPECTRUM

S SI		
& GROSS SECTION	๑๑๒๑๑๑๐๐๐๑๑๐๐๓๐๐๓๓๓๓๓๓๓๓๓๓๐๓๐๑๓๓๓๓๓๓๓๓๓๓	. 0
FATIGUE COND.	144 145 146 146 146 146 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147	683
€ GROSS SECTION	14.3 20.2 20.2 20.2 20.2 20.3 20.4 20.4 20.4 20.4 20.4 20.4 20.4 20.4	2.4
FATIGUE COND.	619 620 620 621 122 622 623 124 624 629 629 631 133 631 134 631 138 638 638 638 638 639 639 639 639	641 142
& GROSS SECTION	23.8 10.0	13.0
FATIGUE COND.	98 598 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	618 119
& GROSS SECTION	USU US 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	26.5
FATIGUE	5 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	97 597
& GROSS SECTION	11.8 18.2 0 18.2 0 18.2 0 19.2 0 10.3 1 10.3	12.0 4.5
FATIGUE	548 548 549 549 549 551 551 553 553 553 553 553 553	76 576
& GROSS SECTION	4.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.9 6	14.6
FATIGUE COND.	524 255 266 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270	Ø
€ GROSS SECTION	9.5 7.0 8.9 11.8 11.1 10.0 10.0 10.0 11.5 11.5 12.3 13.9 13.9 13.9 14.8 15.3 16.0 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.9 17.	3.8 10.8 1) Stresse
FATIGUE CONDITION	501 502 503 504 504 505 505 505 7 7 505 505 7 7 505 505 7 7 10 11 512 513 513 514 515 515 515 516 518 518 518 519 519 519 510 510 510 510 510 510 510 510 510 510	523 24 NOTES:

2.1.2.6 Full Scale Test Data

The previous interim report discussed test data obtained during the static strain surveys. Subsequent to that time, 1280 fatigue flights have been accomplished. A large amount of data was recorded and transmitted to General Dynamics. This section discusses portions of the test data and its ramifications. For brevity, only a small amount of the actual data is included.

During the first flight, data was recorded at all of the data points given in Table 2.1.2-VII of AFFDL-TR-76-8. During the fifth flight the points of Table 2.1.2-VIII of AFFDL-TR-76-8 were recorded. For both of these flights approximately 420 strain gage channels were available for use. Typical explanatory notes and output data as received from AFFDL are shown in Table 2.1.2-X. The strain data for both the first and fifth flights was reviewed and compared with data for similar conditions from the static strain survey. Although some stress levels exceeded those previously predicted at the gage locations, no indications were obtained that precluded continued testing.

Following the fifth flight, exceedance data was obtained for most flights using fifth flight data as a baseline. Typical exceedance data is shown in Table 2.1.2-XI. The exceedance printout serves as one means of monitoring the structure since significant changes from fifth flight values indicate possible problems.

Because of a higher priority, two Real Time Peripheral (RTP) units became unavailable so that for flight 160 only about 170 channels of strain gage data were recorded. The data was obtained for the points specified in Table 2.1.2-IX of AFFDL-TR-76-8.

During the inspection following flight 160, the pivot pins, bushings, and spacers at the juncture between the WCTS lugs and the dummy wing were found to have rotated considerably from their initial positions. (See Section 2.2.1) Several gages on the lugs showed significant changes from the early flights to flight 160. (Ref. Figures 2.1.2-3 and 2.1.2-4 and Tables 2.1.2-XII and 2.1.2-XIII.) Since one of the effects of the rotated bushings was to bend the lugs, it was concluded that the stress changes were probably due to geometry changes resulting from lug distortion. Unfortunately, continuous zero shift data was not obtained so preload stresses resulting from lug bending caused by bushing rotation were not available.

TEST SERIAL NUMBER 1280 DATE: 30 MACH 1976 TEST SERIAL NUMBER 1280 DATE: 30 MACH 1976 TEST SERIAL NUMBER 1280 DATE: 30 MACH 1976 TEST SERIAL NUMBER 1280 Test load vecned with all data channels balanced and ARMS of 1sicks. 1379 - 1354 All that channels vehicles with ARMS of 1sicks. All that channels vehicles with ARMS of 1sicks at 1007 Counter Balance Loads at zero load except Counter Balance Loads. All that channels vehicles at the serial 151-152 All that channels vehicles at the serial town of Fight to 1.137. All that channels vehicles at the serial town of Fight to 1.137. All that channels vehicles at the serial vehicles at the v		A	AMAVS TEST HISTORY	RY		
SERIAL NUMBER 1280 DATE: 30 M			-FLIGHT-NO, 128	0		
TIME (SEC) Sero load recorded with all data channels bala 1007 Counter Balance Loads with AMANS off jack 1007 Counter Balance Loads at zero load exce 1007 Counter Balance Loads at Leginal No. 1279. 1270	SERIAL NUMBER			MARCH		
1007 Counter Balance Loads with All data channels bala 1007 Counter Balance Loads with AMANS off Jack 1007 Counter Balance Loads with AMANS off Jack 1007 Counter Balance Loads with AMANS off Jack 1008 Counter Balance Loads with AMANS off Jack 1009 Counter Balance Loads at Level 141-142, cycl 1009 - 17673 Record Level Zero at end of Flight No. 1278. 1000 - 18715 Record Level Zero at beginning of Flight No. 1278. 1000 - 18715 Record Level Zero at beginning of Flight No. 1278. 101 - 1872 Balince Loads at beginning of Flight No. 1278. 102 - 1872 Balince Computer when Ling received from Program on the baseline data points. 100 - 18801 DESIGNATION CONDITION 11 - 1872 54 20 12 - 1874 54 54 20 13 - 18844 54 54 20 14 - 1875 55 51 15 - 19148 57 63 17 - 19148 57 63 17 - 19148 57 63 17 - 19148 57 CANDITON 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18	-TESTTIME-(SEC)			-REMARKS		
1002 Counter Balance Loads with AMAN'S off jack	269 - 775	Zero load recorded	with all data channel	s balanced and AMAV	s on jacks.	
All data channels rebalanced at zero load exceludation	1257 - 1264	100% Counter Balanc	e Loads with AMAVS of	f jacks.		
Patigue cycling started at Level 141-142, cyclopletion of Flight No. 1279. Completion of Flight No. 1279.	1747 - 1755	All data channels r 100% Counter Balanc	ebalanced at zero los e Load.	d except Counter Ba	lance Loads with	AMAVS off jacks at
Record Level Zero at end of Flight No. 1279.		Fatigue cycling sta completion of Fligh	rted at Level 141-142 t No. 1279.	cycle 7, of Filgh	t No. 1269 and c	continued to the
Part	17669 - 17673	Record Level Zero a Counter Balance Loa	t end of Flight No. 1	279. All data chan ight No. 1280.	nels rebalanced	at zero load except
Fatigue cycling continued at beginning of Filsht No. 1280; data sampling rate a per second during Fight No. 1280. Data automatically recorded (2 samples) by the pate Computer when flag received from Program Control Mini-Computer that plateau on the baseline data points. Image: Caputer when flag received from Program Control Mini-Computer that plateau on the baseline data points.	18706 - 18715	Record Level zero a	t beginning of Flight	No. 1280 with AMAV	S WCTS Tank pres	ssurized.
TIME (SEC) DESIGNATION FATIGUE DATA POINT STEP 91 - 18792 53 14 1-2 7 90 - 18801 53 14 1-2 7 43 - 18844 54 20 1-8 11 44 - 18945 55 34 1-10 25 47 - 19148 57 63 1-21 49 47 - 19148 57 63 1-21 49		Fatigue excling con per second during F Data Computer when on the baseline dat	itinued at beginning (Tight No. 1280. Date flag received from Pi a points.	ogram Control Mini-	data sampling r rded (2 samples) Computer that pl	rate at 1 sample) by the SEL-86 [ateau is reached
TIME (SEC) DESIGNATION CONDITION DATA POINT STEP 91 - 18792 53 14 1-2 7 90 - 18801 16 1-3 8 43 - 18844 54 20 1-8 11 44 - 18945 55 34 1-10 25 47 - 19148 57 63 1-21 49 47 - 19148 57 63 1-21 49						
TIME (SEC) DESIGNATION CONDITION NUMBER		POINT	FATIGUE	DATA POINT	STEP	LEVEL
- 18792 53 14 1-2 7 - 18801 16 1-3 8 - 18844 54 20 1-8 11 - 18945 55 34 1-10 25 - 19074 56 51 1-17 39 - 19148 57 63 1-21 49 TYPICAL TEST DATA	1 1	DESIGNATION	CONDITION	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER
- 18801 16 1-3 8 - 18844 54 20 1-8 11 - 18945 55 34 1-10 25 - 19074 56 51 1-17 39 - 19148 57 63 1-21 49 TYPICAL TEST DATA	18791 - 18792	53	14	1-2	7	013 (MAXIMUM)
- 18844 54 20 1-8 11 - 18945 55 34 1-10 25 - 19074 56 51 1-17 39 - 19148 57 63 1-21 49 TYPICAL TEST DATA	18800 - 18801		16	1-3	88	015 (MAXIMUM)
- 18945 55 34 1-10 25 - 19074 56 51 1-17 39 - 19148 57 63 1-21 49 TYPICAL TEST DATA	18843 - 18844	54	20	1-8	11	021 (MAXIMUM)
- 19074 56 51 1-17 39 - 19148 57 63 1-21 49 TYPICAL TEST DATA	18944 - 18945	55	34	1-10	25	049 (MAXIMUM)
- 19148 57 63 1-21 49 097 TYPICAL TEST DATA	19073 - 19074	56	51	1-17	39	077 (MAXIMUM)
		57	63	1-21	67	097 (MAXIMUM)
- 1			- 1			
		T	- 1	TA		

AMAVS TEST HISTORY

			LEVEL NUMBER	133 (MAXIMUM)	177 (MAXIMUM)	181 (MAXIMUM)	223 (MAXIMUM)	243 (MAXIMUM)	249 (MAXIMUM)									Page 2		
			STEP NUMBER	67	68	91	112	122	125	ance Loads.	f.									
	0		DATA POINT NUMBER	1-23	1–28	1-30	1–34	1–35	1–36	ith 100% Counter Bal	and Counter Balance Loads off.								•	
3	FLIGHT NO. 1280		FATIGUE	88	119	122	150	166	169	end of Flight No. 1280, with 100% Counter Balance Loads.	on jacks								2.1.2-X Cont'd.	
5		1280 (Continued)	POINT	58	59	09	61	62		Zero record at end o	Record zero with AMAVS								TABLE 2	
		TEST SERIAL NUMBER 128	TEST TIME (SEC)	19288 – 19289	19957 - 19958	19978 - 19979	20310 - 20311	20405 - 20406	20426 - 20427	20594 - 20604	20782 - 20788									
											26									

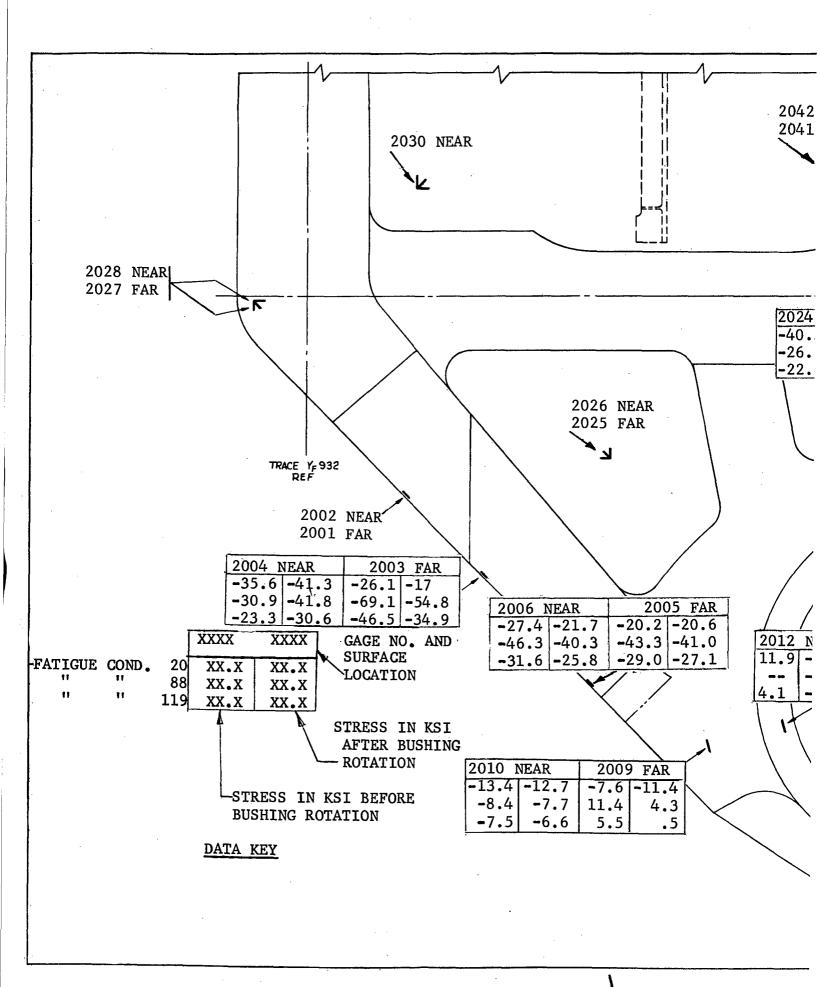
1280	MONTH 03 DAY 30	YEAR 76	CHAN 1 1	TRANSDUCER 1	1003 SL		PAGE	
TIME (SFC) MICROVOLTS	PSI	TIME (SEC)	MICROVOLTS	PSI	TIME (SEC)	MICROVOLTS	PSI
10		P	19289.812		72766.750	0000	0.000	0
n i	7 -24.426	• ;	19957.926	7205,668	52613,223	000.0	000.0	000.0
, U !	000.0	0	19958,926	523.20	54931.773	00000	00000	0000
υį	7-	• 1	19978.961		50294.676	•	0.000	0000
) ()		÷ (199,979,1600	4. r	53861.676	000.0	0000	0000
י ני		2 1	500.01505	• :	942/2014	000.0	0000	0000
	754.450	1405 150	20405 043	016.0201	50040.168	000.0	000.0	00000
00 BCC		יו ק	20403.056	77	30274.6778	0000	0000	0000
1050 0001		ūπ	200.00.00	\$10°91/1	201.8000 001.000	000.0	000.0	000.0
1260.878		783.50	20427-1168	7767-465	46124.467	000.0	00000	0000
1261 82		U	20504-145	C.T.R. 94	356.700	000		000
1262.A2		783.50	70595-145	13.278	535,050	000.0	000.0	0000
1263.82		783.5	20596.145	97.104	713,400		00000	000.0
1264,82		783,50	20597,145	73.278	535.050	00000	000.0	00000
1747.62		713.4	20598.145	73,278	535,050	00000	0.000	0000
1748,62		4.0	20266.145	73,278	535,050	0000	00000	0000
1749.62		4	20600.145	401.104	713,400	000.0	0.000	00000
1750.62		4	20601.145	73.278	535,050	00000	00000	0000
1751.62		4	20602.145	73.278	535,050	000.0	000.0	000.0
1752,62		0	20603:145	73.278	535,050	00000	00000	00000
1753,62	3 73,278	535,050	20604.145	73.278	3	000.0	000.0	000.0
1754.62		٩	20782,160	00000	0000	00000	000.0	000.0
1755.62		٠.	20783,160	0000	0000	000.0	0.000	000:0
17669.80	_	∹.	20784.160	ο.	٦,	000.0	000.0	000.0
176/1.R0		٦,	20785.160	-24.426	• ;	0000	0.000	000.0
1/6/3.90			20786.160	000.0	٠,	000.0	000 • 0	000.0
18/06.27			18/0	924.42-	Σ,	0000	0000	0000
77.707.81		ວິດ	20188-160	974.47	058.87.7-	٠	000.0	00000
10.00.00 10.		ה ל ה	000•0	000.0	00000	00000	0.000	0000
78.00.00		000.cec	00000	000.0	000.0	000.0	000.0	000.0
10711 97		9 0	• :	0000	000.0	0000	000.0	000.0
1071197		ט מ	000.0	000.0	000.0	000	000.0	000.0
10.110.		0 6	• i	000.0	000.0	00000	000.0	000.0
101101101		- 6	000	0000	000.0	000.0	000.0	000.0
101110	1	2 6	• i '	000.0	0000	000.0	000	
18791.01	242*26EI	0	00000	000.0	00000	000 0	0000	000.0
18792.01		9630.89		00000	0000	00000	000.0	00000
18800.01		4	000.0	00000	000.0	000.0	000.0	0.00
18801.01	9-	60	į •	0000	0,000	00000	00000	0000
18843,77		86	000.0	000.0	000.0	000.0	000.0	0.000
18844.77	3 8475,816	4.	0000	0000		•	00	0000
18944.78		7	0.000	•	000.0	•	0.00	00000
18945.78		96		•	•	•	000.0	000.0
19073,79		47262.715	000.0	• 1	0000	• !	0	0000
	2249	7	00000	000.0	000.0	•	00.	•
α,		7	•,	000.0	0000	0000	٠,	• .
247.5								
٤	104°CI40	02037.13	000.0	000.0	000.0	000.0	000.0	000.0

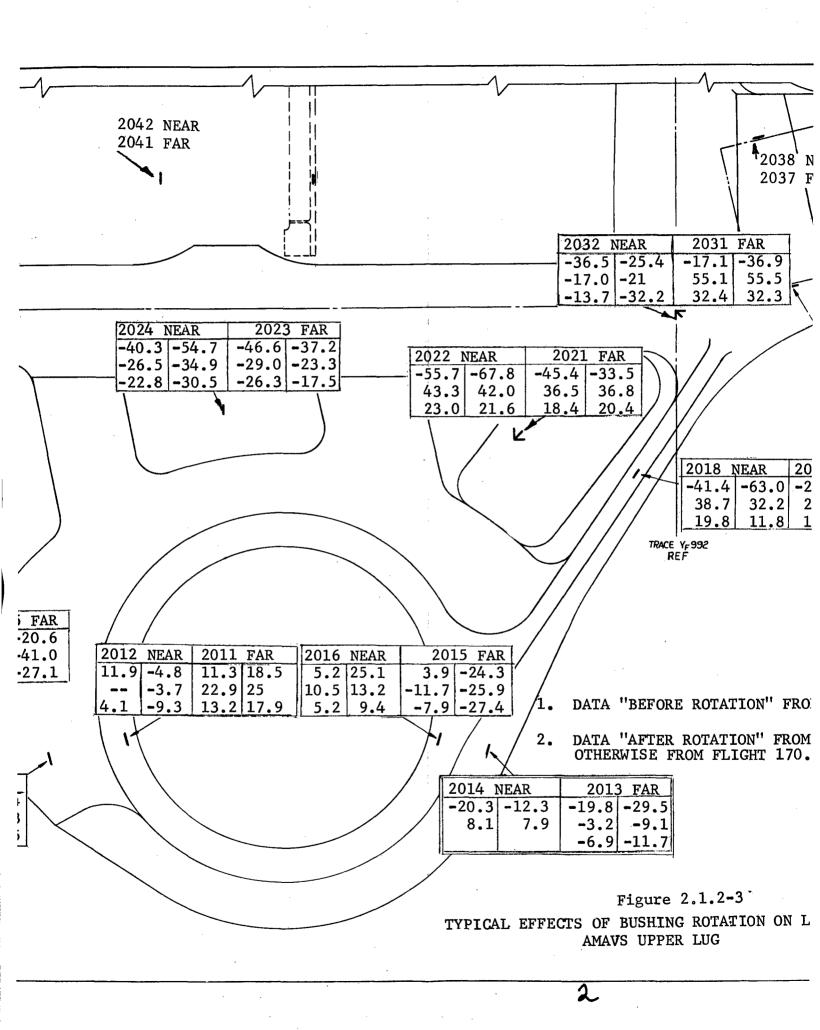
TABLE 2.1.2-X Cont'd.

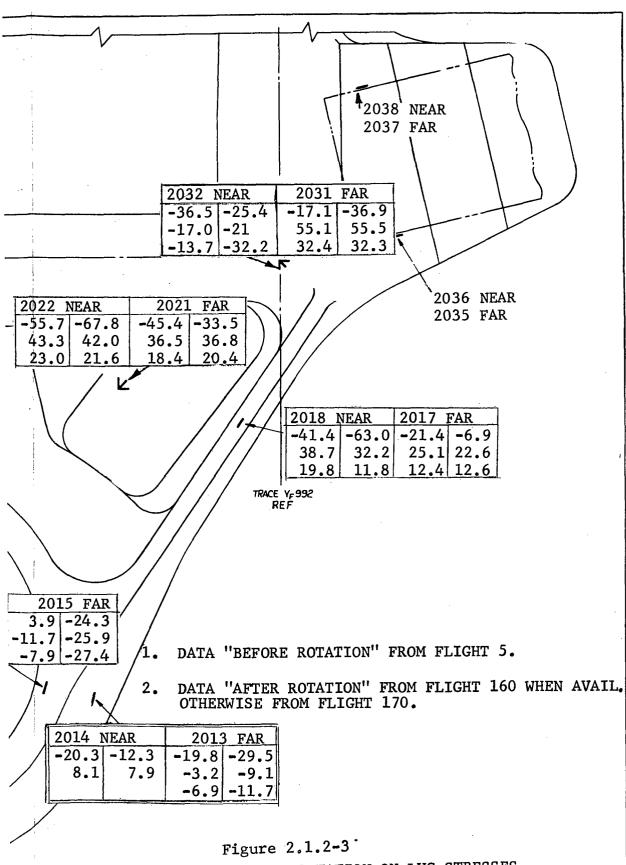
PAGE 1		5	15 Allin #son		5		S	51	15	51	12	<u> </u>	2	15	- S-	5	· ·	51	5	15	5	5.	S	5	15	
	(1)	STEP	STFP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	STEP	1 1 1 2
0		7045.38	-1282.44	-6888.71	-620.75	-4967.70	-1558,98	-923,43	-1614.40	1998.52	-3125.64	-4636.85	-9334,31	1590.26	-2874.14	7843.09	-3561.51	-1222.59	-2613.62	-2147.99	1253.70	-5639.00	1128.41	-8653.40	1705.99	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
SYSTEMS REAL-TIME MONITOR-4.0		BASELINE VALUE	BASELINE VALUE	BASELINE VALUE	BASELINE VALUE		ш	BASELINE VALUE	BASELINE VALUE	RASELINE VALUE		띨	-			BASELINE VALUE		BASELINE VALUE		BASELINE VALUE		Ξ.			BASELINE VALUE	Little Co. C.
SYSTEMS		9464.66	-582.07	-4083.34	-1755,14	-3104.81	-156,37	1848.73	-4358.89	615.55	-4527,54	-2987,30	-5673,44	-2865.43	-6067,63	3405.00	-5989,80	-348.96	-1796.86	-1429.03	1701,45	-4229.25	00.0	-5506.71	619.73	
AMAVS		DATA VALUE	DATA VALUE	DATA VALUE		DATA VALUE	⋖	DATA VALUE	DATA VALUE	DATA VALUE	DATA VALUE	DATA VALUE			-	DATA VALUE	DATA VALUE	DATA VALUE	DATA VALUE	DATA VALUE	DATA VALUE	DATA VALUE	DATA VALUE	DATA VALUE	DATA VALUE	: LI 172 4646
16:10:46 AM		7001 PL	9001 VL	1003 SL	1004 SL	1005 SL	1015 SL	_	1025 SL	1027 SL	1028 SL		1030 SL						1080 SL				3011 SL		4011 SL	
19FEB76 16:			ш	w				FRROR		LL.		EXCEEDANCE FROR					EXCEEDANCE FRROR			EXCEEDANCE FRROR		u.	u.		XCEEDANCE F	

NOTES: (1) STEP CORRESPONDS TO LEVEL

TYPICAL EXCEEDANCE DATA	TABLE 2.1.2-XI
-------------------------	----------------

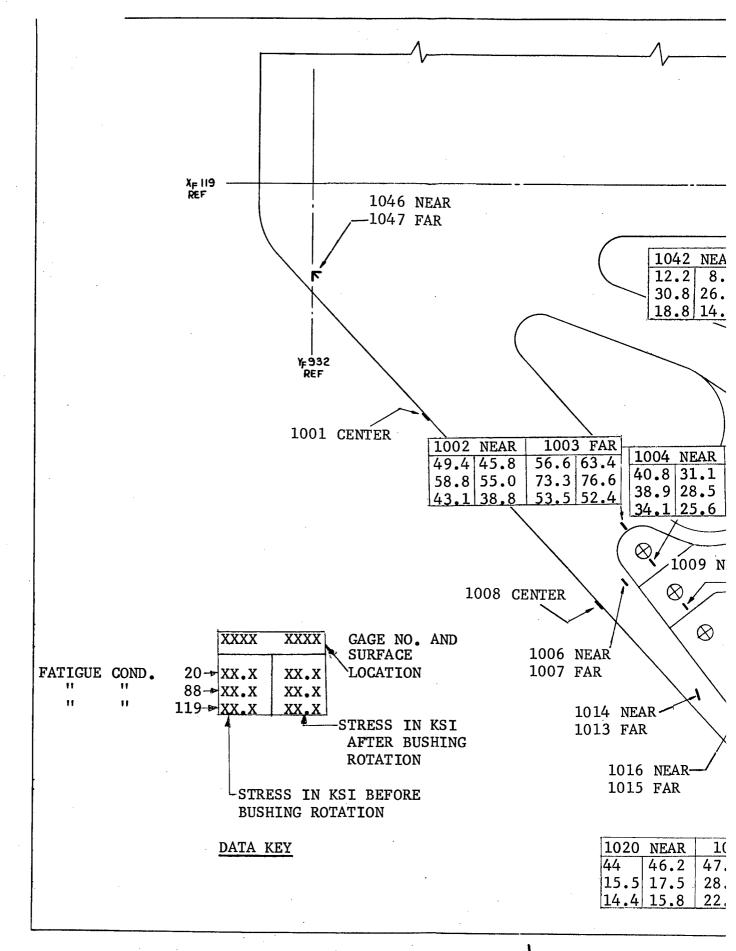


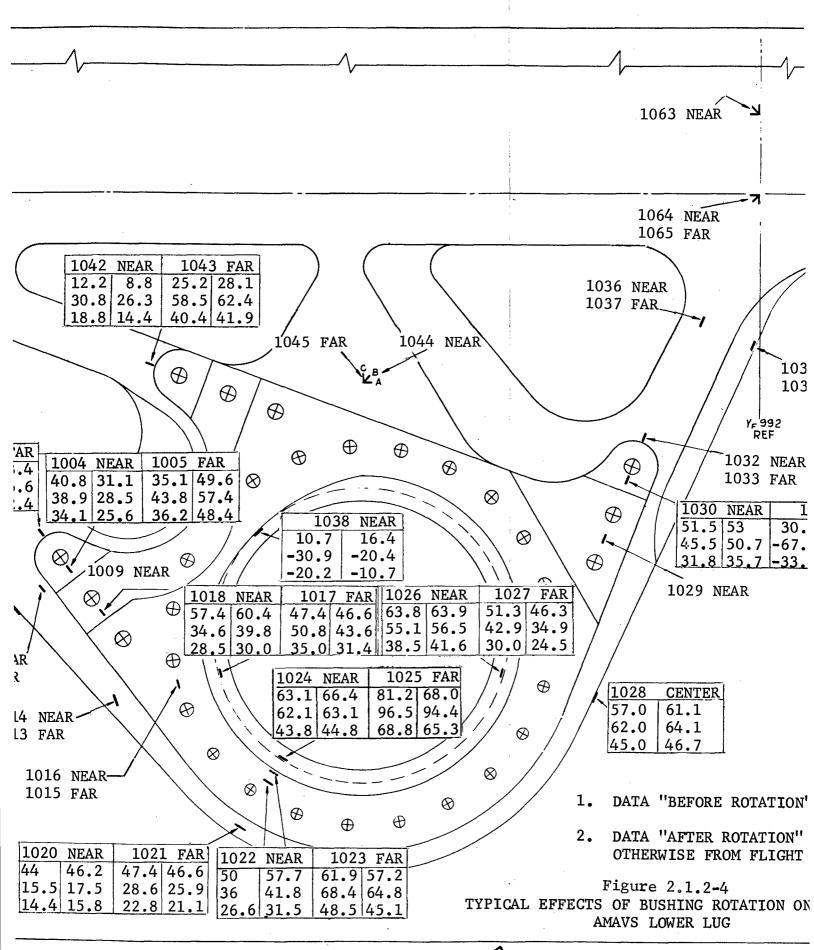


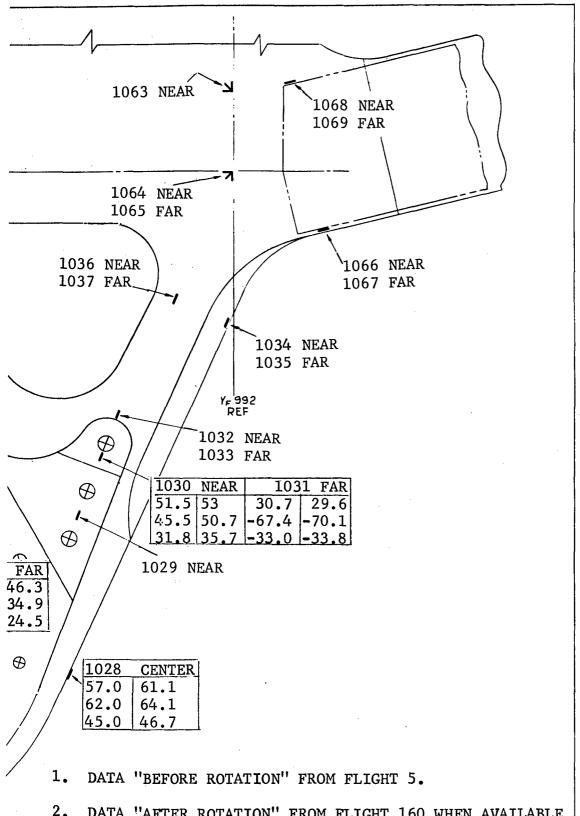


TYPICAL EFFECTS OF BUSHING ROTATION ON LUG STRESSES

AMAVS UPPER LUG







2. DATA "AFTER ROTATION" FROM FLIGHT 160 WHEN AVAILABLE. OTHERWISE FROM FLIGHT 170.

Figure 2.1.2-4
EFFECTS OF BUSHING ROTATION ON LUG STRESSES
AMAVS LOWER LUG

TABLE 2.1.2-XII

	169	43.4/43.5 35.8/51.1	41.1/41.7 40.1/42.3	37.2 38.5 27.9/29.2 29.6/30.8 34.9 36.1/36.6		33.1 33.1/33.2 45.4/48.2 44.4/46.2 41.9/41.4 43.2/43.5	42.0 40.5/40.6 36.2/41.7 38.9/44.2 39.6/40.2 36.6/38.9	71.4 69.7 54.3/62.7 56.2/63.5 60.5/62.3
	166	42.6 42.6 42.8/40.4	36.6/42.6 4 37.4/42.5 4	36.3 37.7/37.9 27.2/29.2 30/29.5 32.9/35.3 34.7/36.4		32.6 33.0/33.1 43.1/48.4 46.2/44.8 40.1/42.7 42.1/44.1	40.3 38.8 29.5/38.6 40.3/44.2 33.9/40.2	70.1/70.0 68.0 48.0/60.6 59.1/61.1 62.6/53.0 55.6/63.8
	150	43.2/43.4 35.7/41.1	38.4/43.1 40.6/42.8	36.9 38.5 28.1/29.4 29.5/30.9 34.1/35.9 36.4/36.9		32.9 33.4 44.6/47.8 44.0/46.0 40.4/42.1 42.8/43.3	40.8/40.9 40.0/40.2 36.0/42.6 38.6/44.2 35.7/40.9	69.5 67.0/67.1 55.1/64.2 57.4/64.6 56.8/64.4
	122	41.0/41.3 40.9/41.0 35.4/38.4	37.4/39.2 34.9/39.0	31.5 33.2/33.5 24.8/25.6 26.9/26.6 28.9/29.8		34.6 35.0/35.1 47.9/48.7 47.2/45.7 43.2/43.3	35.4/35.6 32.8/33.0 28.0/30.9 31.9 32.3/34.2 27.9/31.9	67.2/67.4 65.5/65.7 57.5/62.4 64.3/64.8 60.7/63.8 57.9/64.5
	119	43.2/43.4 42.7/43.1 39.5/38.8	38.5/40.3 39.9/39.5	32.9 34.3/34.1 26/25.6 26.1/27.1 29.4/30.3		36.1 36.0/36.2 49.8/48.4 47.2/46.9 43.3/44.1 45.8/44.9	37.8/38.0 34.8/35.0 32.0/31.4 32.6/33.1 33.9/35.2	70.9/71.1 68.8 65.3/64.6 67.1/68.4 62.6/65.4 60.6/66.3
IS.	88	59.2/59.3 58.7/58.8 50.8/55.0	56.2/54.7 50.5/55.6	37.3 28.8/38.9 27.6/28.5 30.3/30.9 35.3/34.6 34.8/36.1		43.6 43.6/43.8 55.8/57.4 54.5/55.2 52.5/50.6 51.7/54.0	55.6 50.8 43.2/48.0 43.6/46.5 52.6/51.6	97.9 96.5 87.1/94.4 95.4/99.6 94.1/92.3 86.0/94.5
S COMPARISONS	63	51.9 51.9/52.1 43.6/46.9	47.5/51.8 48.3/51.0	38.8 41.0 •29.7/30.8 31.7/33.2 37.2/38.3 38.5/39.1		36.0 37.0 49.3/51.0 48.2/50.3 44.9/46.3	51.7 50.2 44.2/48.4 47.9/54.3 46.8/51.7	85.5 84.8/84.9 68.0/74.2 70.9/80.2 72.3/79.6 75.0/80.0
R LUG STRESS	51	35.0 35.3/35.7 29.7/33	28.1/34.1 26.7/33.3	22.6 25.6/25.9 20.2/31.8 20.4/23.3 19.5/23.5		33.8 34.2/34.0 47.1/48.7 45.4/46.6 41.0/43.6	30.5/30.6 26.6/27.0 21.5/24.9 22.3/26.0 23.9/29.7 20.5/26.5	60.1 59.1/59.4 48.3/54.1 53.3/64.8 48.1/57.8 46.5/56.9
LOWER	34	49.9/50.2 49.5/49.7 40.6/43.9	48.2 48.2/47.2	38.8 39.7 29.2/30.2 31.2/31.9 36.9/36.4 38.3/37.4		37.7 35.9/36.0 48.2/49.9 48.6/49.0 45.3/44.2	49.6/49.3 48.2/48.3 40.8/45.4 48.2/50.6 47.9/47.7 46.2/45.1	81.1/81.3 83.3 63.2/69.3 71.3/75.6 74.1/75.6
	20	49.2/49.4 43.9/45.8	-3.2/-2.8 47.7/46.6 -3.3/-2.4 46.1/47.7	39.3 40.8 30.4/31.1 32.4/32.1 37.7/36.9 38.5/38.8		36.3 35.1 48.7/49.6 47.9/47.4 43.6/42.5 44.9/45.2	48.1/48.2 47.4 46.6/49.1 50.6 45.2/46.3	80.0 81.2 68.0/71.3 71.1/72.7 71.0/72.9 69.7/72.9
	16	-3.3/-3.2 -2.2/-2.4 .2	-3.2/-2.8 -3.3/-2.4	-1.9 6 .1.6/-1.1 -3.2/-3.5 -2.4/1.6		-2.5 -5.0 -9.0 -7.1/-6.7 -3.9	1.1 8/9 5.1 5.7/5.4 .5/.6	1.3/1.5 -1.6 5 -1.9
	F/C 14	-7.1/-7.3 -5.8/-6.0 -2.2	ole -6.3/-6.8 -6.8/-6.9	-5.9/-5.7 -4.3/-4.0 -1.6 -4/-4.1 -6.9/-7.2		-5.9 -8.4/-8.2 -14.8/-14.6 -10.9/-11.7 -7/-8.1 -6.7/-6.8	2	.6/.8 -2.4 5/3 -2.1 -2.4
	BAL. ZERO LD.	5/3	Not Available 0 /.3 -(0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			, , ,	
	COND. FLT.	1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	170 190 320	1 5 160 170 190 320		1 5 160 170 190 320	1 5 160 170 190 320	1 5 160 170 190 320
	GAGE	1002		1004	1005	33	1017	1025

1																									
	169	7.7	7 6 7/ 8 6 7	31 //36 0	35 9/61 2	37 7/30 //	30.4/33.1	6.1017	42.0/42.3	38.9/43.0	37 4/42 3	42.0/43.0	42.3/44.5	2,7/2 B	5.8	10.5/11.5	9.6/11.2	4.0/4.8	5.3/5.9	10.7/10.8	10.2/10.3	5.9/7.5	7.2/8.4	8.9/8.4	8.9/9.1
	166	3 07	47 8/37 7	0. 46/6.76	36.3/36.9	31.5/36.5	27.2/30.7	31 0/31 1	31 6/31 3	28.0/34.4	37.4/31.4	29.9/33.7	22.1/34.8	-1.1/-1.3	2.2/1.9	7.3/8.2	8.1	1.1/1.5	2.3/2.5	11.9/11.8	11,3/11,1	6.4/9.1	9.5/9.4	8.6/10.8	8.9/11.0
	150	1,6,1	43.4/43.5	33.1/38.9	34.8740.2	33.9/40.2	32.0/33.7	42 5/42 2	4 42 5/42 2	36.2/43.0	3 37.4/42.0	37.8/44.1	5 42.5/43.6	1.6	0.5.0	10.2/11.9	9.9/11.2	1 3.6/5,3	3 5.7/6.2	10.8/10.7	10.2	5,4/7,1	6.5/7.8	7.3/8.8	7.8/8.4
	122	90.00	28.3/28.4	22.0/24.3	23.2/23.7	24.0/25.7	18.6/21.1	-36 4/-36	-35.07-33	-34.6/-34	-32.2/-30	-35,4/35,9	-33.2/-33.	-18.8/-19.	-18.8/-19.	-8.8/-9.6	-9.0/-9.4	-15.6/-16.	-14.7/-15.8	18.1/18.3	17.5/17.3	13.6/14.4	15.4/14.5	15.1/15.3	14.2/15.6
	119	31.7	29.8/30 0	24.6/24.5	23.1/23.8	25.1/26.0	21.7/21.8	-39.3/-39.6	-37.7/-37.0	-38.4/-36.0	-34.37-34.6	-37.8/-39.4	-37.7/-35.8	-31.6/-31.9 -20.6/-20.9 -18.8/-19.0	-20.4/-20.2	-11.3/-10.7	-9.0/-9.4	-17.0/-17.6	-17.2/-16.7 -14.7/-15.8 5.7/6.2	19.6/19.7	18.6/18.8	15.6/14.4	16.4/16.1	16.1/16.4	16.9/15.4
	88	42.2	42.7/42.9	31.8/34.9	32.6/34.8	36,5/36,6	28.9/32.9	-82.7/-83.5	-80.5/-80.2	-75.7/-78.6	-73.4/-73.1	-81.0/-77.8	-73.2/-78.0 -37.7/-35.8 -33.2/-33.6 42.5/43.6 22.1/34.8	-31.6/-31.9	-31.1/-30.9	-18.9/-20.4 -11.3/-10.7 -8.8/-9.6 10.2/11.9	-16.3/-16.6	-27.9/-26.9	-24.9/-27.2	31.8	30.7/30.8	24.5/26.3	26.9/27.4	28.6/26.7	26.1/28.5
	93	55.9	52.4/52.3	38.5/43.2	43.2/50.3	45.1/50.3	38.4/41.7	0 46.1/46.5	-72.3/-71.4 46.1/46.0	-70.7/-74.4 41.3/46.4	6 42.8/46.8	-67.7/-73.8 45.0/48.0	-65.7/-70,5 47.3/48.1	-2.7	1 -2.5	-13.9/-15.5 10.2/11.2	5 9.9/10.7	2 3.1/3.7	3 4.9/4.8	14.8/15.0		9.1/10.1		11.5/12.9	
3	21	22.0	21.7/21.8	14.2/16.3	12.9/16.2	16.3/20.0	13.4/17.1	-74.4/-75.	-72.3/-71.	-70.7/-74.	-65.8/-66.	-67.7/-73.	-65.7/-70.	-24.5	-23.4/-23.1 -2.5	-13.9/-15.	-12.9/-13.	-18.4/-21.2 3.1/3.7	-17.5/-20.	17.2/17.3	16.8/17.0	12.8/14.3	11.7/14.8	12.9/15.4	13.2/15.6
)	51.8				45.9/46.9		44.1/44.9	43.6/43.1	38.2/43.4	45.3/48.8	45.5/44.2	46.5/44.6	-4.1/-4.2		8.5/9.5	 8	1.9/2.2	3.1/3.2	13.2	13.4	8.2/9.3	10.5/11.0	11.0/11.9	11.9/10.5
<u> </u>	07	53.8	51.2/51.3	44.0/46.3	49.2/50.5	47.9/47.7	40.3/42.0	54.5/54.8	54.0/53.7	52.5/55.4	53.0/52.2	55.6/53.2	53.9/55.6	4.7	10.5/10.7	15.5/16.4	14.9/14.7	ຕຸ້	9.1/10.1	11.9/11.8					9.5/10.0
-	70	1.5/1.4	2.0	1.5	.2	2.5/2.3	- -3	-3.4/-3.5	-3.5/-2.9	-4.3	0 /3	-5.9/-6.9	-6.6/-6.2	9.9/4.9	8.0/7.8	4.3.4	-T-3/-Z-0	7.5	4.2/3.6	-5.9	-6/-6.2	-2.9	-4.0/-4.1	-6.4/-6.5	-6.7/-6.2
1 1/a	17.0.14	1.5	2.6/2.5	1.5	.2	2.6/2.8	ຕ.	-7.3/-7.5 -3.4/-3.5	-7.8/-7.2	-6.2/-7.7	-2.7/-4.0	-9.7/-10.9	-9.3/-11.2	3/5 9.0	8 11.0	-3.1	6/0	6.3/6.8	0.2/6.3	-9.7/-9.9	6.6-	-5.2/-5.6	-6.5/-7.3 -4.0/-4.1	0.1/-IU.U	-8.//-9.5
BAL. ZERO		2	2	.2	2	.5/.6	-1.4			.2				3/	/6:-	٠. د	? ;	7.7	٠.	H			5/7		
COND. ZERO	7 77.3	, 1	Ś	160	170	190	320	H		160				1		120		35	320	-			0/1		
40°	GAGE	1027						1033						1038		34				1042					

NOTES: 1) For Gage Locations See AFFDL-TR-76-8 2) Stresses In KSI

TABLE 2.1.2-XIII

	1		٥	•	٧	7		5.3		8,3		7.4	0.0	9.3	8.8	ı	٠. د	٠.	٠. د	4.	·.·	ŧ.	œ	, -	, c		. ~	۲.	c	2 0			, 6	ب ب		_				
	,	169	-21.1/-21	-216	-5.5/=6	-2.2/-3.4				-38.0/-3	-38.0/-3	-53.1/-57.4	-54.8/-6	-38.5/-39.3	-37	0,70	14.9/-43	14.4/-42	18.1/-30	19.2/-29	10.3/-46.7	/+- /7:01	7.4/-51.6	6.7/-52	-2.9/-63	-3.7/-64	6.5/-52.8	7.2/-52.2	-7 0/-15	-2.0/-15	77-/7-6-	78-/9-8-	-3.6/-15	-4.5/-15.6	1	/.//-32.0 6 6/-33 /	7.5/-41	8.7/-20.7	8.5/-33.7	7.9/-38.4
	291	400	-13.6/-13.	-14.1/-14.2	6/-2.8	.9/1.2	-15.5/-18	-17.7/		-25.4/-25.5	-25.1/-25.4	-39.2/-46.4	-46.0/-45.4	-24.9/-28.5	-2/.//-30.2	106/301	12.0/-33.4	17.1/~33.1	1.62-//-c1	0.77-/+.01	8.5/-36.2	7.01	7.0/-39.4	6.5/-40.0			0.07-/0.9				-4.3/-25.4			3/-8.7		0.12	38.3	17.2	_	.34.9
	03	OCT	-21.1/-21.3	-21.7/-21.9	-3.9/-6.2	-2.2/-3.3	-23.0/-29.5	-25.0/-25.6		-38.2	-37.6	-58.7	-60.0	-35.3/-40.2	0,45-70	2 67-/2 7		18 6/-21 /			10.4/-48.1						6.6/-51.6					_		-4.5/-16.5	٠.	. •		~	8.9/-33.0	
	122	122	11.4	10.8/10.5	11.7/12.0					17.9/18.0	17.9/17.6	10.2/9.3	9.6/8.5	14.4/14.7	13.0/13.						14.9/-11.4		21.3/21.6	20.7/-9.9	18.9/-17.0	18.4/-17.1	18.7/-11.0	19.2/-10.9					30.6/15.2		10 5/-19 9	9-1/-13.7	6.5/-32.6	10.8/-14.5	11.8/-14.3	10.0/-17.2
	119		12.8/13.0				2	10		7.07/0.07	19.5/19.8	12.5/11.8	11.1/11.9	15.9/17.0	10.67 /2.01	18.6/-6.4	18.4/-6.2	20 4/	$\frac{1}{21.1}$	16.8	17.4/-10.4		23.9/-9.2	23.0/-10.0	21.6/-16.3	20.9/-16.7	20.6/-11.0	21.5/-10.5					32,0/15,9		11 5/-12 5	10.4/-13.7	7.0/-32.2	11.4/-14.2	12.4/-13.5	0.9/-10.0
SONS	88		5 25.8/26.0	25.2/25.1	21.5/22.6	24.1/24.5	23.7/23.4	21.4/22.7	00/ 1	39. L/ 39.4	38	31.3/	32.1/	34. //33.9		32.1/-8.5	36.5/-7.8	36.8/-10.9	36.8/-10.0	34.6/-11.2	34.4/-12.5		44.4/-11.4	43.3/-11.7	42.0/-16.8	40.8/-17.7	40.2/-12.9	40.0/-13.3	56.1/28.0						19 5/-16 1	18.4/-17.0	18.9/-21.0	19.2/-19.5	21.4/-17.1	10.07
STRESS COMPARTSONS	63		-22.2/-22.5		-4.2/-5.8	-2.2/-3.3	-24.4/-26.2	-25.5/-26.1		1.66/6.0C	-37.8/-38.0	73.2/-58.5	0.70-/5./6-	-39.7/-41.0		15.4	15.3	19.7	21.3	11.6/	11.8/-52.7		8.9/-56.2	8.7/-55.7	-1.4/-66.2	-2.1/-70.8	30.4/-9.4 8.//-56.6	/*00=//*6	.3/-12.4	.5/-12.6	-6.4/-33.1	-5.8/-33.4	1/-13.6	-1.6/-14.9	9/-38 7	3/-38.7	.1/-25.7	5/-25.8	.1/-38.9	1.01-43.0
UPPER LUG ST	51		0 19.7/20.0	9.4/18.9	5.8/17.0	/·//T8.6	10.9/18.6	16.7/17.5	27 0/22 2	7.7/72.3	31.5/32.0	7.82/0.02	26.07/1.00	25.8/27.2	•	34.3/31.6	33.6/31.3	28.7/-9.4	28.2/-8.2	30.3/33.4	26.8/-9.8	•	33.9/-8.2	33.3/-8.4	34.4/-12.0	32./-12.7	30.4/-9.4	0.62/0.10	41.9/20.1	40.9/19.7	43.7/20.4	42.2/21.3	41.0/19.2	40.0/18.4	13.4/-10.08	12.0/-10.58	12.8/451	12.9/-135	14.7/1.1 11	, m (m - 10 d) 1
in	34		-19.7/-20.0 1	-19.4/-19.1	-2.3/-3.9	7, 7, 0,	-22.//-21.t	-43.9/-22.3	23 ///-33 0	70 /0 /0	- 54 - 7/ - 54 - 6	-56.1/-55.2	-37.0/-36.8	-39.3/-37.6		14.0/-43.8	15.1/-42.3	18.6/-29.2	20.6/-29.7	11.7/-46.7	11.2/-48.7		50.9	.71.6		-04.0	8.2/-53.2	•	~	12.0	\mathbf{r}	7-34.3	-12.7	-Z.U/-I4.4	/34.0	-34.5	/-23.0	/-22.7	11.2/-35.8	}
	20		-22.5/-22.7	-71.0/ -21.4	-0.1/-0.9	-1.3/-2.3	0.62-/6.62-	-23.3/-23.8	-39 8/-40 1	7 17-/9 17-	-4.1.0/ - 41.4	-63 0/-63 4	4.00-//-00-	-43.2/-44.3		14.0/-47.1	15.8/-45.3	19.1/-33.5			11.9/-50.5				2.70-/01-		8.2/-56.0				-36.9		-3.3/-17.1					10.9/-22.6		
	16		14.6/14.7	17:4/17:0	10.07	12 2/13 6	12 7/13 /	43.//TD.4	15.7	16 6/17 3	18 7	17 4/18/1	13.5/15.3	14.8/14.4		11.7/-3.4	15.4/2.7	14.2/4			14.4/2.3		15.4/3.4	10.1/2.0	17.2/4.2	13 9/1 5	15.5/2.6		3.8/-1.2		5.3/1.6			7/c.					15.7/1.3	
	F/C 14		15.5	11 1/11 0	10 6/11 7	13 7/1/ 8	13 0/15 2		16.5/16.6	17.6/18.1	18 6/20 1	18.3/19.8	15.3/16.7	15.2/16.7			16.6/2.8		14.8/2	15.5/2.5	16.3/2.5		17 (/31)	20.4/31.0	10.0/4.9	15 6/2 1	17.3/3.1			2.//-3.0	4.3/3	0.1/-1.0	4.3/=1.1	4.3/ T.O	20.9/1.3	20.7/.5	18.1/2.2	20.6/1.4	19.0/1.8	
	BAL. ZERO LD.		.2			2/3) C	•	£.3	1.0		.2/.3	0/3	1.0		.9/2	1/.2	.5/.2	.3/3	.4/.1	4/6.	7 -/ 0	/o.	/6.	7./4.	- 3/-1 3	1/0	i	9/9.	0/9.	C - /T	/1.	c /o.	7.10.	.5/0	3/6	1:1	.5/.1	5//5	
	COND. FLT.		- 1 -с	160	170	190	320	9	-	5	160	170	190	320			٠ ,	100	170	67	320		4 0	160	120	190	320	:	н 1	n (1 20	2 2	320	3	-	Ŋ	160	770	320	
	GAGE		2017						2018	•						2021R			35	i		20000	77777						2031R						2032R					

For Gage Locations See AFFDL-TR-76-8 Stresses in KSI For Rosettes (R), GMax/GMin NOTES: 1)
2)
3)

However, the stress changes under load were considered to be indications that the obvious wedging caused by bushing rotation could adversely affect the fatigue life because of possible stress increases.

In order to separate the pin and bushing effects and to gather additional data, a flight (equivalent to flight 170) was run after the pins were repositioned and retained. During this flight, slightly over 200 channels of strain gage data were recorded. As expected, data from flight 170 was very similar to that from 160 indicating that pivot pin repositioning had little effect. (Ref. Tables 2.1.2-XII and 2.1.2-XIII.)

Based on the consideration of data obtained from flights 160 and 170, the bushings and spacers were returned to their nominal original positions as discussed in Section 2.2.1. Testing was then resumed.

The data recording system was partially inoperative until flight 190. During this flight, approximately 206 channels of strain gage data were recorded. Included were readings from gages installed on the lower bushing retainer system discussed in Section 2.1.1.1. A similar amount of data was obtained for flight 320 and subsequent flights through flight 1280 since RTP units were not returned during the period covered by this report.

The lug stress data from flights 190 and 320 was compared with that for flights 1, 5, 160, and 170 to determine whether restoration of the bushings and spacers to the original positions gave values similar to those for the initial flights. For the upper pivot lug, the restoration was effective with stresses tending to approach those of flights 1 and 5. For the lower pivot lug, results were mixed. Several of the gages gave readings close to those of flights 1 and 5, but others gave values essentially the same as those for flights 160 and 170. It was concluded that while rotation of the bushings and spacers predominated in causing lug stress changes, other unknown factors were present. Typical comparative data is shown in Tables 2.1.2-XIII and 2.1.2-XIII. Strain gage locations are shown in Section 2.1.2.4 of AFFDL-TR-76-8 and in Figures 2.1.2-3 and 2.1.2-4 of this report.

Strain gage data for the lower bushing retainer was inconclusive since values of load indicated were low and since the apparent load direction was unexpected. It was decided that continuous strip recording of values would be obtained on later flights to determine whether higher loads occur at points other than those recorded. The strip data also showed that loads were low so no further data was recorded.

The exceedance data was reviewed and summarized for predominant gages as data for each data flight was received as a test monitoring aid.

At the end of flight 640, three additional rosette gages were added to the YF 992 bulkhead titanium panel at the upper outboard corner. (See Fig. 2.1.2-5.) These gages were added so that additional information for possible redesign of the panel-to-steel bulkhead segment splice could be obtained. Readings were obtained for flights 800, 960, 1120 and 1280. Typical average values for flight 800 along with comparative values for the math model are shown in Table 2.1.2-XIV. Since gages 4029 and 4030 back up each other, the direction of the maximum stress for 4030 appeared to be in error considering 4029 and 4032 and the general math model stress direction. Consequently, results from 4030 were not used in later analysis.

At the end of flight 1280, three additional rosette gages were added to the Y_F 992 bulkhead titanium panel at the lower outboard corner to obtain additional information on stress distributions in the vicinity of a failed Taper-lok fastener. (See Fig. 2.1.2-6.)

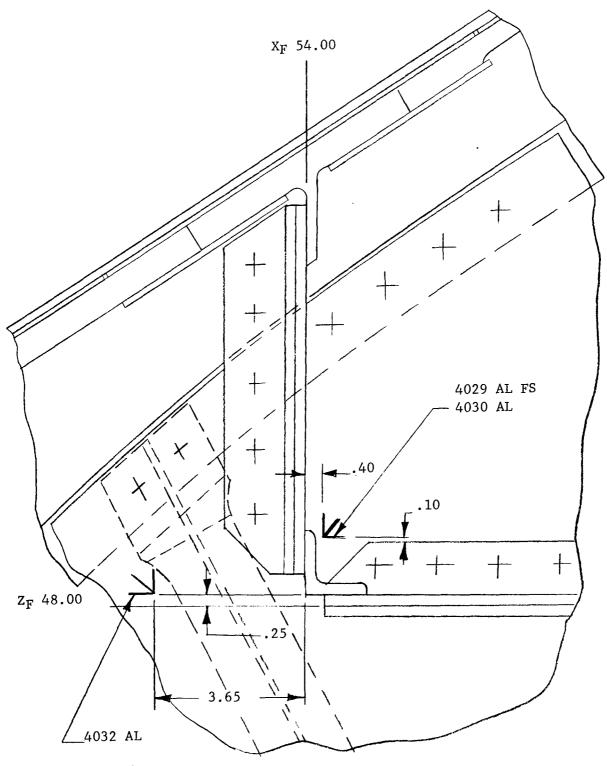
During the course of the testing, significant changes occurred in several gage outputs in addition to those influenced by the bushing and spacer rotations discussed previously. Most of these changes resulted from damaged or faulty gages, gage installations, or connections. Some changes, however, remain unexplained, e.g. gages 1122 SL and 1108 SL on the Y_F 947 beam and lower titanium panel respectively. Both of these gages have exhibited progressive decreases in readings. (See Table 2.1.2-XV.) Physical examination of the areas has revealed no structural damage so continued monitoring is planned rather than gage replacement for the time being. It may be noted that the readings have tended to stabilize.

2.1.2.7 Stress Analysis Related to Full Scale Testing

Stress analyses related to problems described below were accomplished to support the Full Scale Test. Specific details of the problems along with related drawings are included in Section 2.2.1.

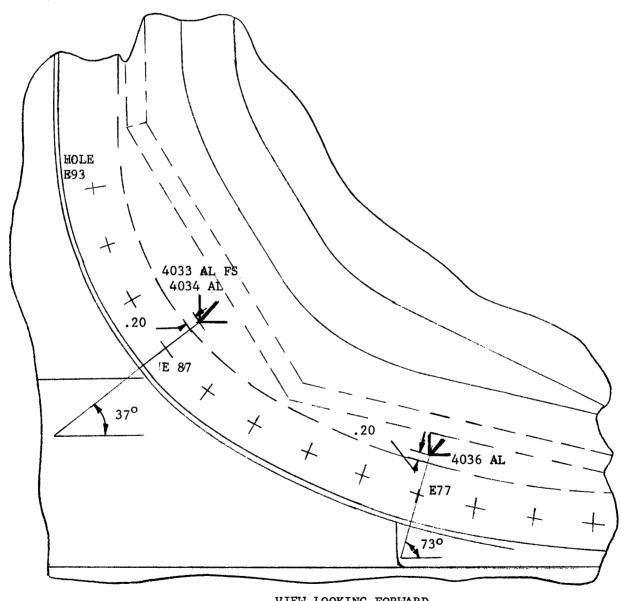
Rotation of Pivot Pins, Bushings, and Spacers

The pivot pins, bushings, and tapered spacers rotated out of position during the first 160 flights. Stress analysis of the tools and tool attachments necessary to return the parts to their nominal original position was accomplished. In addition, assistance was provided in sizing the various restraining devices installed to prevent rotational movements of the pins and bushings for subsequent testing. In general, design loads for the retaining devices were based on torques found necessary to restore the components to their original positions.



VIEW LOOKING FWD FIGURE 2.1.2-5

ADDED STRAIN GAGES - YF 992 BULKHEAD UPPER OUTBOARD PANEL REGION



VIEW LOOKING FORWARD FIGURE 2.1.2-6

ADDED STRAIN GAGES - YF 992 BULKHEAD LOWER OUTBOARD PANEL REGION

	MODET	Max & Min & Max & Min & Max & Min	3.9 -26.1 14.7 -27.6 3.9 -27.2 12.7 -24.3 3.4 -24.2	3.4 -24.2	3 2 -31. 7
150		€Min 6	-24.3	-23.9	
	TEST	⊘ Max	12.7	9.9	4.3
)EL	≪Min	-27.2	-27.2	-38.8
3	MODEL	€ Max	3.9	3.9	3.4
63	TEST	Max & Min & Max & Min	-27.6	3.9 -26.1 7.3 -27.8 3.9 -27.2 6.6 -23.9	4.9 -25.2 3.4 -38.8 4.3 -72.0
	II	€ Max	14.7	7.3	4.9
•	MODEL (1)	€ Min	-26.1	-26.1	3.6 -37.1
		10	3.9	3.9	3.6
20		Max & Min	13.9 -25.2	7.0 -25.5	4.5 -23.3
	TEST	Max	13.9	7.0	4.5
SAGE/FATIGUE COND.			4029 SL	4030 SL	4032 SL

Element 1219 for 4029 & 4030. EL. 1242 For (1)NOTES:

4032

Stress in KSI Data Flight 800

33

TABLE 2.1.2-XIV

TYPICAL STRAIN GAGE DATA FOR ADDED Y_F 992 BULKHEAD GAGES WITH COMPARATIVE DATA FROM NBB 5 MODEL

TABLE 2.1.2-XV

COMPARATIVE STRAIN GAGE RESULTS

	ZERO	5	5	e	.1				4	- 1	. .	.3
	Z											
	150	9.9/10.4	6.8/7.5	4.8/5.4	4.9				18.6/19.6	14.3/15.8	13.8/15.4	15.5
	63	11.6/12.9	8.4/9.4	6.5/6.9	6.3				22/24.6	17.5/19.7	17.5/19.5	19.4
GAGE 1108	20	12.1	8.4/9.2	6.2/6.6	5.7/6.2			GAGE 1122	22.4/22.7	16.8/18.7	16.9/18.2	17.7/18.7
	14	7	-1.6	-2.6	-2.5				-8.1	-5.6	-5.8	-5.2
	BALANCE	2		<u>-</u>	∞.				.5	0	e	e.
11.14	CONDITION											
	FLIGHT /	940	800	096	1280				049	800	096	30
	FLI	9	∞	6	12	1	7		Õ	∞̃	6	1280

NOTES: Stress in KSI

Bolt Failures, YF 932 Bulkhead, XF 84 Rib

Several shear failures of the .375 inch bolts which attach the bulkhead to the rib occurred. The loading is complex because of the multiplicity of parts being joined; i.e. gussets, titanium panels, steel bulkheads segment, aluminum rib, and bulkhead cap kick load fitting. The design analysis showed a positive margin of safety at ultimate load based on consideration of probable inelastic load redistribution at high static load levels. It appears that the failed fasteners were carrying a higher percentage of the joint load during fatigue cycling since little inelastic redistribution takes place at fatigue load levels. As noted in Section 2.1.1.2, the fasteners were increased to one-half and seven-sixteenth inch diameter following one life of testing. (1280 flights)

Hi-lok Head Failures, YF 932 Bulkhead

At flight 1269, several broken/cracked Hi-lok heads in the pattern attaching the aluminum bulkhead panel to the X_F 39 rib were noted. Analysis indicated that joint loads were within the rated shear strength of the fasteners, but prying arising from the single shear arrangement apparently overloaded the heads resulting in cyclic failures. As noted in Section 2.2.1, these fasteners were replaced with shear bolts for increased head strength following one life of testing.

Taper-lok Failure, YF 932 Bulkhead

At flight 802, a Taper-lok (C-84) in the lower outboard corner of the Y_F 932 bulkhead titanium panel was found to have failed in the threads. The predominant factor in the failure is believed to be bolt prying caused by the single shear arrangement. However, calculated margins of safety for ultimate load are negative for the following reasons:

- 1. The drawing sign out analysis was based on a math model which preceded the final computer run. The earlier model gave loads less than those from the final model.
- 2. The sign out analysis did not adequately consider increased bolt loads resulting as the pattern changes direction from horizontal to vertical.
- 3. The measured stresses based on the single pertinent strain gage in the region (3005 SL) are higher than those predicted by the final math model.

Following 1280 flights (1 life) the adjacent fastener (C-86) was removed because of uncertainties arising from a loose nut. The Taper-lok was intact, but some indications of working in the hole were observed (galling or fretting).

Taper-lok Failure, YF 992 Bulkhead

At flight 1209, Taper-lok E-87 at the lower outboard corner of the Y_F 992 bulkhead was found to be failed in the threads. Bolt prying caused by the single shear joints appear to have occurred. Further review of the area showed that for the current math model loads, negative fastener shear margins exist for static ultimate load. It was decided that several rosette strain gages would be added in order to obtain additional stress distribution data. (See Fig. 2.1.2-6 for gage locations.)

Bolt Failures, YF 992 Bulkhead

As early as flight 320, loose bolts were discovered in the pattern attaching the titanium panel to the steel bulkhead in the upper outboard corner region. Subsequently, as discussed in Section 2.2.1, several fastener failures occurred as well as repeated loosening. Undoubtedly, fastener prying resulting from the single shear arrangement was the primary cause of fastener failure, but review of the analysis revealed negative margins for fastener shear at ultimate load using the current math model. The fastener loads used for design were based on a model which did not reflect final panel stiffnesses and hence the loads were underestimated. Strain gages were added to obtain additional information as noted in Section 2.1.2.6. It was decided that the fastener pattern would be changed at one life (1280 flights) to give increased strength as discussed in Section 2.2.1. This change resulted in calculated negative margins of safety in net shear on the steel bulkhead for static ultimate load based on strain gage results and math model data. However, fastener margins became positive.

When the fasteners were removed for rework, cracks were found in several holes. The cracks were removed when the holes were enlarged to accommodate the redesign or by special hole diameter increases or countersinks as discussed in Section 2.2.1.

YF 992 Access Door Attachment

Because of repeated loosening of the fasteners attaching the primary access doors to the Y_F 992 bulkhead, longer bolts compatible with the locking feature of the nutplates became desirable. (Ref. Section 2.1.1.2.) Since the desired bolts had lower shear strength than those on the original design, analysis was conducted to assure that sufficant strength was retained. The analysis was conservatively based on the math model which does not reflect load reduction resulting from the oversized holes specified on the drawing.

Simulated Fuselage Failures

Simulated fuselage failures have fallen into two broad categories: (1) fastener failures, and (2) cracks in skins, webs, and attach angles.

The fastener failures have occurred primarily because spanwise loads transferred to the simulated fuselage from the WCTS through the fastener patterns were not adequately predicted by the relatively coarse grid math models used as a basis for simulated fuselage analysis.

In most cases the cracks have occurred where bending of relatively thin members has been produced by relative motion between two stiff load paths connected by the thin members.

Thus far, the failures have occurred in easily repaired areas or in areas where the secondary nature of the structure has made immediate repair unnecessary.

2.1.2.8 Lower Test Fixture Deflection Effects Study

Predicted deflections and wing pivot loads presented in the Full Scale Test Program Test Plan, FZS-219, Rev. B, are based on the assumption that points on the upper test fixture at Y_F 550 and Y_F 1400 have zero vertical motion relative to the test floor. Measured deflections are of two types: 1) deflection between the upper test fixture and the lower test fixture, and 2) deflection between the lower test fixture and the test floor. For meaningful comparisons between predicted and test data, adjusted deflections relative to the assumed baseline must be obtained from the measured data. It was determined that the largest single effect was nose up pitching of the upper test fixture resulting from significant vertical deflection of the forward end of the lower test fixture relative to the test floor.

Equations were developed to obtain first order corrected deflections for use in obtaining effects on pivot loads of sweep actuator reaction arm angle variations caused by deflections. For those conditions checked thus far, the effects were small.

2.1.3 Fatigue and Fracture Analysis

The updated loads stress data received on tape from the UGO stress model runs was screened for elements which had stresses exceeding the levels of Section 4.3.1 of FZS-219 Rev. B dated 30 April 1975. The locations with stresses exceeding the screening levels compared favorably with those used to develop the fatigue and fracture analysis results published in FZS-219. Based on these levels and subsequent analyses using stresses from the math model, strain gage results, and hand calculated stresses for the updated loads, the six control points shown in FZS-219, Rev. B were retained.

Fatigue and fracture analyses for the six control points have been substantially completed. The results are being reviewed. Preliminary indications are that adequate fatigue life (one life SF=4.0) and crack growth life (1280 flights) exist for each of the control points.

Additional analysis will be accomplished where dictated by full scale test results.

Final documentation of results of the fatigue and fracture analysis will be included in the next revision of FZS-219.

2.1.4 Information Transfer

During the reporting period, the Fifth Interim Report, AFFDL-TR-76-8, was submitted for AFFDL review. Following minor revision to reflect review comments, it was then resubmitted to AFFDL for Air Force publication and distribution.

Supplement 1 to FZM-6148B, Material Property Data Test Report, was submitted to AFFDL. This supplement incorporated credible option data that was available through October 1975.

2.2 TESTING

Full scale testing and material testing activities during this reporting period are described in this section.

2.2.1 Full Scale Test

During this reporting period, the first life of fatigue testing - 1280 flights - along with the associated data recording and inspections was completed. Table 2.2.1-I summarizes the significant problems encountered in the WCTS and test structure. More detailed discussion of these problems will be found below in 2.2.1.1, presented essentially on a chronological basis. Strain gage results are discussed in Section 2.1.2.6. Table 2.2.1-II shows the regular inspection intervals and types. Additional inspections in local areas were made as required.

Several of the failed fasteners were examined in the Metallurgy laboratory at General Dynamics/Fort Worth. The results are summarized in Table 2.2.1-III. For all of the fasteners examined, fatigue was the cause of failure.

Fastener hole identification drawings were prepared to provide a common base for discussions. These drawings are included at the end of this section as Figures 2.2.1-4 through 2.2.1-14.

Early in the first fatigue life, analysis of fastener problems indicated certain negative margin design areas. At that time, a joint AFFDL/General Dynamics test philosophy was adopted to protect the schedule position of the program. This philosophy, or test approach, was to defer incorporation of any required design changes in the WCTS until the end of the first service life. This approach reflected the feeling that most problem areas would be revealed in the first service life and that test schedules should be maintained, if possible, without downtime for incorporation of changes, so that problem areas could be defined at the earliest possible time. Consistent with this goal, a "replace and continue" approach (in the case of fastener failures) was generally followed during the first service life of testing.

2.2.1.1 First Service Life

Fatigue testing was initiated on 21 October 1975 utilizing the Full Scale Test Set-Up shown in Figure 2.2.1-1. Except for test system problems, which were expected for a complex system, testing was essentially uneventful for the first one-eighth service life (160 flights).

When the first 160 flights of the testing were completed, the scheduled Category II visual inspection was accomplished. Numerous fasteners were found to be loose in the Y_F 992 bulkhead access panels and in the simulated fuselage structure, especially from Y_F 992 to Y_F 1050. These fasteners were all retorqued.

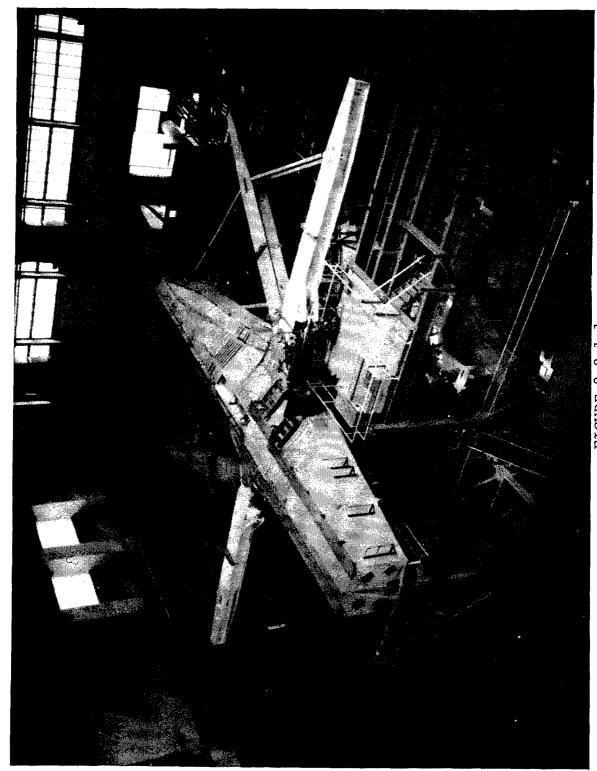


FIGURE 2.2.1-1 FULL SCALE TEST SET-UP

TABLE 2.2.1-I

FULL SCALE TEST-PROBLEM SUMMARY

	CORRECTIVE ACTION/COMMENTS	Repositioned and re-tightened.	Installed shim to preclude movement.	Retorqued fasteners.	Retorqued fasteners.	No additional shifting-but installed clamp as positive restraint.	Realigned and restrained.	Retorqued fasteners.		Retorqued fasteners.	Retorqued fasteners.	No fretting observed.	Replaced with next larger diameter.	Considered to be natural "seating" - no action required.	Replaced with shear bolt after flight 442.
	FASTENER HOLE NO.							E811,813,821,837,839,841, 845,847,849,851,853,855, 859,863,802,804,806,810,	812,822,830,832, 838,840, 846,850,852,854,856,858	E262,264,266,268	B75, 76				
	GENERAL LOCATION	MLG	MLG	Simulated fuselage - $\gamma_F 992$ to $\gamma_F 1050$	$ m Y_F992$ access panel	MLG	Wing pivot	Y _F 992, X7224061 attachment		RH closure rib to $Y_{\overline{F}}992$ bulkhead	Upper fwd corner of closure rib.	Between closure ribs and bulkheads	Lwr. skin of fwd simulated fuselage to outbd longeron	Wing pivot	Upper skin - simulated fuselage
	PROBLEM DESCRIPTION	Shifting of MLG trunnion pins	Shifting of MLG trunnion pins	Loose fasteners	Loose fasteners	MLG trunnion	Rotation of pivot pins, bushings and spacers.	Loose fasteners		Loose fasteners	Loose fasteners	Evidence of relative motion	Broken bolt	Minor repositioning of pivot pins, bushings, and spacers.	Failed Hi-lok head
FORE	FIXTURE STRUCT.	×	×	× .		×	×						×	×	×
	WCTS				×			×		×	×	×			
i	FLIGHT	117	157	160			•	320							422

TABLE 2.2.1-I (CONTINUED)
FULL SCALE TEST-PROBLEM SUMMARY

CORRECTIVE ACTION/COMMENTS	Secondary structure - no action.	Same Hi-lok as one found after flight 442.	Replaced W/O nut at flt. 447. Nut added at end of flt. 480. Replaced with new fastener after flt. 640.	Applied loc-tite and retorqued.	Installed temporary bolt, C-081-6. Replaced with proper bolt after flight 640.	Added field fasteners.	Failed bolts inserted with retention for temporary fix. Repaired (new bolts) after fit. 640	Installed temporary CO81-6 bolts. Replaced with proper bolts after flt. 640.	Installed temporary bolt, CO81-6. Replaced with proper bolt after flight 640.	Replaced 4 bolts in each pattern/ side with 300 KSI heat treat bolts.	Nut ground off-no damage to WCTS.	Discovered after removal of in- operative load cell. Repaired cylinder with modified rod from spare actuator.	Replaced with new bolts installed with retaining compound.
FASTENER HOLE NO.			6756	Not recorded	Е872			E860, 864	C755				E841-878
GENERAL LOCATION	Upper skin-simulated fuse. LH	Upper skin-simulated fuse.	XF84 rib, YF932 bhd.	$ m Y_F$ 992, X7224061 attachment	$ m Y_F992$, X7224061 attachment	Upr. skin-simulated fuse. LH	Upr. bushing retention system - 3 aft LH, 1 aft RH	$ m Y_F992$, X7224061 attachment	$X_{\mathrm{F}}84$ rib, $Y_{\mathrm{F}}932$ bhd.	LH, upr skin-simulated fuse. to outboard longeron.	Left side		$ m Y_F992$, X7224061 attachment
PROBLEM DESCRIPTION	Doubler buckling	Failed Hi-lok at thread	Bolt failure - shear	Loose fasteners	Bolt failure-at head	Crack in buckled doubler	Bolts broken in threads	Bolts broken in threads	Bolt failure-shear	Hi-lok failures (2)	Interference between MLG trunnion pin and WCTS lwr. plate	Wing sweep actuator-hyd, cylinder rod end-damaged threads	Preventive maintenance
TEST FIXTURE STRUCT.	×	×		···		×	×			×	×	×	
WCTS			×	× 	×			×	×				×
FLIGHT		442		480			481	562	269	049			

TABLE 2.2.1-I (CONTINUED)
FULL SCALE TEST-PROBLEM SUMMARY

CORRECTIVE ACTION/COMMENTS	Replaced titanium Hi-loks with 260 KSI heat treat bolts installed with retaining compound.	Replaced with original design bolts	Replaced CO81 bolts with NAS674 bolts to provide proper engagement with nut plates. Replaced formed-inplace gasket.	Added 3 field bolts	Replaced 3 broken bolts on LH side. Could not remove RH bolt (1) because of removal tool breakage.	Reworked hole-installed oversize Taper-lok.	Second failure-replaced without nut.	Replaced with new bolt.	Replaced	Retorqued fasteners.	Replaced with new fastener.	Cracks in X7224169-13/-14. Secondary structure - no action.	Replaced on temporary basis with same size fastener. Hole reworked and oversize fastener installed after flight 1280.
FASTENER HOLE NO.	E2025-2028	C751, 752				C84	6756			C293,295,315,317,341, 294,296,752,127			E87
GENERAL LOCATION	Y _F 992, X7224061 attachment	XF84, YF932	Y _F 992 access panels	Upr. RH doubler-Simulated fuselage	Upr bushing retention system bolts.	Y _F 932,X7224083 attachment	XF84 rib, YF932 bhd.	Aft centerline fuse @992 lwr	LH wing	Y_F932 , upr. corner, inbd of X_F84	Fwd. simulated fuse., lwr. skin to outbd. longeron	Fairing attach beam, $Y_{\rm F}932$ at $X_{\rm F}84$	$ m Y_F992$,X7224061 attachment
PROBLEM DESCRIPTION	Preventive maintenance	Preventive maintenance	Preventive maintenance	Preventive maintenance	Preventive maintenance	Taper-lok failure-thread	Bolt failure-shear	Bolt failure	Pivot bar of W-2 ram broken.	Loose fasteners	Bolt failure	Cracked attach angles	Taper-lok failure-thread
TEST FIXTURE STRUCT.	••	•		×	×	•		×	×		×	٠	
WCTS	×	×	×			×	×			×		×	×
ELIGHT	640 (Contd)					805	876	936	957	096	m - w	1036	1209

7.17.2

1.00

TABLE 2.2.1-I (CONTINUED)
FULL SCALE TEST-PROBLEM SUMMARY

	CORRECTIVE ACTION/COMMENTS Replaced with shear bolts after	Increased hole size and chamfers to remove cracks.	Reworked hole-replaced with oversize Taper-lok.	Stop drilled-inbd and outbd.	Minor working - no action.	Added washer under nut and retorqued to properly seat head.	Second failure - replaced with larger fastener as part of 1st life modification.	Replaced with new bolt and chamfered washer	
растривр или в мо	C424, 432, 436, 438, 421, 425, 429	E843,847,851,863,842,846,850,852,856,	980			C116	C755		
GENERAL LOCATION	X _F 932, X _F 39 rib attachment	Upr. portion $\rm Y_{\rm F}992$ bhd, in X7224061 attachment pattern	$ m Y_F932$, X7224083 attachment	X7224166 simulated fuse. skin attachment support, x_{F99}	Lwr LH bushing retention strap to collar attachment,	$Y_F 932$ at $X_F 39$ rib	$ m Y_F932$, $ m X_F84$ rib attachment	Fwd. simulated fuse, upper skin attachment angle to outbd longeron	
PROBLEM DESCRIPTION	Cracked/broken Hi-lok heads	Gracks in 10 Nickel Steel	Loose nut on Taper-lok	Cracked web	Strap working	Taper-lok, gap under head	Broken bolt	Broken Hi-lok	
TEST FIXTURE STRUCT.				×	×			×	_
WCTS	×	×	×			×	×	man and a colony of the same o	
FLIGHT	1269	1280							

Table 2.2.1-II

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION TASKS BY CATEGORY FATIGUE TEST PROGRAM

TYPE INSPECTION	IN	SPECTION	N CATEGO	RY	
TITE INSTERN	I	II	III	IV	V
VISUAL	Х	X	Х	X	х
MAGNETIC RUBBER			X	X	Х
PENETRANT				Х	Х
ULTRASONIC			Х	Х	Х
RADIOGRAPHIC					х
MAGNETIC PARTICLE					Х
AUTO EDDY CURRENT					Х
INSPECTION @ FLIGHTS NOS. FOR EACH 1280-FLT	DAILY	160 480 800 1120	**320 640 **960	TEST START* 1280	SPECIAL/ INVESTIG. AS REQ'D

*BASELINE INSPECTION @ TEST START

**THESE CATEGORY III INSPECTIONS ARE REDUCED TO CATEGORY II FOR LIVES 2, 3, AND 4.

Table 2.2.1-III

Fracture Analysis of Failed Bolts from AMAVS Fatigue Test

				Company and the second	-
No.	Location	F1t #	Fastener	Fracture Origin	Probable Cause
 H	Most aft (2) bolts attaching fwd. fuse lower skin to FTB116 longeron	320	220-4A	l large fatigue origin in center of shank, ,19"1 x ,1"d, additional crack in shank	Bolt bending
			220-4A	l large, multi-level crack in center of shank, 11"1 x .12"d, several additional cracks in shank	Bolt bending
2	Most aft Hi-Lok attaching upper skin of fwd, fuse to FTB301-63 splice angle (RH) to FTB115 longeron	427	HL 814	4 fatigue origins in flange head; l origin in 2nd thd. root15"l x .015"d	Tensile loading of head and threads
m	XF84 Rib @ YF932 BHD - hole C756	747	C4550-6-26	l multi-level fatigue origin in center of shank, .14"1 x .035"d	Bolt bending
-7	4061 panel to 992 BHD - in line with 4159 beam hole E872	480	C4550-6	I fatigue origin in shank at head radius, 2^{-1} x .02"d	Tensile loading of bolt head
 3	4061 panel to 992 BHD, hole E860	562	C4550-6	l fatigue origin in root 1st thd., .19"1 x .017"d	Tensile loading of thread
9	XF84 Rib @ YF932 BHD, hole C755	569	C4550-6	1 fatigue origin, .075"1 \times .03"d center of shank	Bolt bending
L	Upper skin of fwd (RH) fuselage to FTB301-63 splice	640	HL 814 HL 814	2 fatigue origins in flange head of bolt @ radius 2 fatigue origins in flange head of bolt @ radius	Tensile loading of head Tensile loading of head
&	Attachment pattern X7224083 titanium panel to YF932 BHD Hole C84.	802	2TLC21-8	l small fatigue crack in 1st thd. root .4"1 x .01"d 90 of circumference	Tensile loading of thread

In addition to the loose fasteners, rotations of wing pivot pins, bushings, and spacers were found to have occurred. The estimated rotations and associated gaps are summarized in Table 2.2.1-IV. The pin rotations were terminated by contact of the shear strut eye-bolts (Dwg. 603FTB023) with the clearance holes in the dummy wings. Because of the shear strut misalignment caused by the pivot pin rotations, it was decided that the pins would be rotated back to their nominal position and this was accomplished on 3-4 December 1975. The pin preload collars were then reinstalled. Pertinent data is summarized in Table 2.2.1-IV. No bushing or spacer rotation occurred during the pin rotation operations.

W1: 5

After a review of the lug geometry changes that appeared to be necessary to accommodate the bushing and spacer rotations, and of the strain gage data taken during flights 1, 5, and 160, it was decided that adverse stresses could result in the pivot lugs although the magnitude could not be established accurately with the information on hand. (Ref. Section 2.1.2.6.) Consequently, plans were made to obtain additional strain gage data and to design and manufacture tools for rotating the lug bushings back to their correct position and retainers to prevent bushing rotations in the future. In addition, fittings were designed, built, and installed to prevent appreciable relative motion between the dummy wing and shear strut eyebolts so that pivot pin rotations are limited by the dummy wing.

Prior to running flight "170", which was chosen as a repeat of 160, measurements of the positions of the installed pins, spacers, and bushings were made. The pertinent values are shown in Table 2.2.1-IV. Flight "170" was then run and transducer data was obtained. Finally, the positions of the pins, bushings, and spacers were rechecked. The results are shown in Table 2.2.1-IV. No significant strain differences between flights 160 and "170" were observed. (Ref. Section 2.1.2.6) The test was "quiet" indicating that retorquing of the loose bolts had reduced the noise level. Some relative rotational motion between the dummy wing and WCTS lugs about the pivot pin axis was measured on the left side wing using a deflection transducer installed for flight "170".

A lower bushing rotating tool was designed and manufactured. As noted in Table 2.2.1-IV, both lower bushings were successfully returned to the nominal locations (December 16).

A repair team from GD/FW arrived at WPAFB on 5 January 1975 and accomplished the following tasks during the week of 5-10 January.

TABLE 2.2.1-IV

AMAVS PIN, BUSHING, SPACER DATA

	12	FLT. 160	AFTER P	AFTER PIVOT PIN	AFTER	FLT 170	AFTER LOWER 1	UPPER SPACER	AFTER SPACER	PRIOR	CHECK	
	W/ GACTERGA	W/O	ROT 53/0	ROTATION TJ/	/11	17/0	BUSHING ROTATION		OTATIONS	TO FLT 161	FIT 320	
	FRELOA	FNELOR) k	/ M) E							
TOTAL CTIVE												
Din Dotation	1 1804	6	1 12000	0	6	6	c	C	c	c	1/16"CW	
Upper Bushing Rotation	3.1000		0	0	0	0		3.06 CW	0	0	1/16"CW	
Upper Spacer Rotation	3.0 00	0	0,	0	.160 CW	0	0		3.0 0%	c	1/16"CW	
Gap Between Bushing & Pin Head	11:50	09;14.	·f1560	.41260	. 95,91	98060	.13860	.02030	Ž	*	0	
Gap Between Upper Spacer & Lug	MM	Æ	MM		.16:60			29/00	NM	*	0	
Gap Between Upper Bushing & Lug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.033/	MM	a	0	
Gap Between Lower Spacers & Lower Lug	ΨN	Æ	¥	0	0	MM	.050	N/M	MM	**	0	
Lower Spacer Rotation	1.50CW	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	1.50CW	0	5/8" CW	
Lower Bushing Rotation	1.55CW	0	0	0	0	0	1.55CCW	0	0	0	1/16"cc#	
Torque to Return Upper Bushing (In. KIPS)	_	•		5	•	•	•	542	•	•	_	
to Return Lower Bushing	-		•	•			353/258*			,	FRELYBED B	PRELICAD BOLIS & TOOL PROVIDED RESISTANCE.
		•	392		•	1	•		•	•	1	
-	15	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	30	_	
Lug	0	0	0	0	0	0	.011/8:0	¥N.	MM	**	0	
RIGHT HAND SIDE												
Pin Rotation	1.1000	ж О	1.10CM	0	.050CGW	0	0	0	0	0	1/8"CCW	
Upper Bushing Rotation	.92CW	0 /	0	0	.050co	ò	0	.93 CCM	0	0	1/8"CCW	
Upper Spacer Rotation	.85GW		0	0	0	0	0		,85 CCW	0	1/4"CCM	
Gap Between Bushing & Pin Head	.032/1:30	032	.062	. 024	06:1//00	.007	.004/1:30		MM	*	0	
Gap Between Upper Spacer & Lug	MM	NM	MM	0	₹000	Æ	Ð	.05/	¥	*	0	
Gap Between Upper Bushing & Lug	0	o	0	0	0	0	Ö	.01,60	NM	*	0	
Gap Between Lower Spacer & Lower Lug	MM	NM	NM	0	0	W	•090	.07	Æ	*	0	
Lower Spacer Rotation	1.6 CCW	0	Ö	ò	0	0	WD060.	•	1.6 CW	0	3/8"CGW	
Lower Bushing Rotation	2.55CW	0	0	0	Ö	0	2.45CW	0	0	0	0	
Torque to Return Upper Bushing	•	•		•		•		237.	•	•		
	1	•		•	•		408	•	•	•	•	
Torque to Return Pivot Pin	•	•	336	•	•		ì	•	•		1	
Nominal Pin Preload Value	15	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	30	1	
Gap, Lower Bushing Head to Lug	0	0	0	0	0	0	.020	.070,	NW	*	0	
NOTES: Clockwise & CGW Looking Down, Rotations	are	Measured from		Previous Known	Location							
Rotations are Relative Motions	at Tangent Points	on	Outermost Pe	Periphery	- Expressed	뷰		Gaps Measured	sured in	_		
NM = NOT MEASURED							* First	Value was Initial		l Value	Move	
** Measurement of gaps, if any,	att	empted with .005 inch gage - All	.005 inch	gage -	A11		Requir	Required Location,		Second Value	is to	Back Off to
gaps Less than .uuo inc	'n.						רסזדמס	Correct Location.	on.			

55

- o Installation of the wrenching mechanism required to realign the upper bushings
- o Installation of the upper bushing retention systems following their rotation by the WPAFB Test Lab personnel

E

- o Installation of the lower bushing retention systems
- o Realignment of all of the tapered spacers between the WCTS and wing lugs except for the upper left hand spacer (accomplished later by WPAFB Test Lab personnel).

The condition of the pin systems following the upper bushing rotations is documented in Table 2.2.1-IV. Also shown is the condition of the system after application of the pivot pin preload, prior to test resumption. Photographs of the bushing retention systems are presented in Figures 2.2.1-2 and 2.2.1-3.

Resumption of full scale fatigue testing, following the down time required for restoration and retention of the pivot system, was attempted 15 January. Due to a malfunction in one of the hydraulic servo valves, testing was delayed. The valve was repaired and fatigue testing was resumed 19 January. The first one-quarter life (320 flights) was completed 29 January. Testing was then discontinued to conduct the first scheduled Category III inspection.

This first major inspection utilized visual, ultrasonic, and magnetic rubber techniques, and necessitated the removal of four panels for access to the interior of the WCTS and the aft simulated fuselage. The inspection was conducted between 30 January and 5 February.

The visual inspection consisted of a thorough observation for the presence of adverse conditions in all external and internal areas of the WCTS, and the interface areas of the simulated fuselage. Primary items looked for were cracks, loose fasteners, broken fasteners, and delamination of bonded panel edge members.

During the course of this visual inspection, the following conditions were observed:

o 31 loose fasteners attaching the X7224061 panels to the Y_F 992 bulkhead.

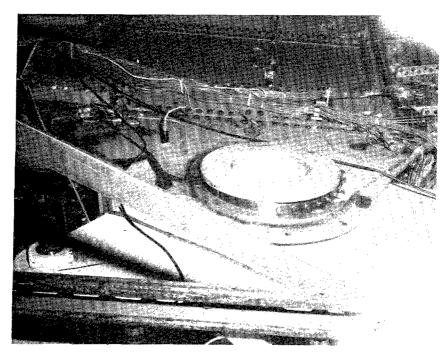


FIGURE 2.2.1-2
RETENTION OF UPPER BUSHING TO PIVOT PIN

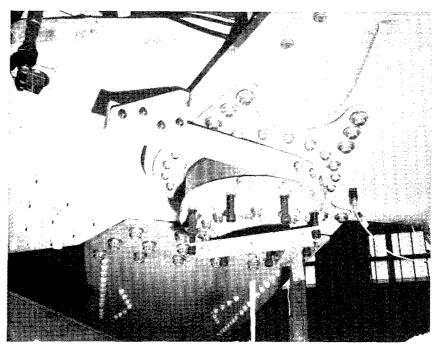


FIGURE 2.2.1-3

RETENTION OF LOWER BUSHING TO WCTS LOWER LUG

<u>LH</u> H	lole Numb	ers	RH Hole Numbers		
E811	E841	E853	E802	E822	E850
E813	E845	E855	E804	E830	E852
E821	E847	E859	E806	E832	E854
E837	E849	E863	E810	E838	E856
E839	E851		E812	E840	E858

(See Sheets 1 and 2 of Figure 2.2.1-4 for Locations)

- o 4 loose fasteners attaching the RH closure rib to the YF 992 bulkhead. Hole Numbers: E262, E264, E266, E268.
- o 2 loose fasteners in the upper forward corner of the closure rib assemblies. LH hole number: B75, RH hole number: B76
- o 4 broken bolts attaching the lower skins of the forward simulated fuselage to the outboard longerons
- o Miscellaneous loose fasteners in the simulated fuselage
- o Evidence of relative motion between the closure ribs and the bulkheads. No evidence of fretting was observed.
- o The pivot pins, bushings, and spacers had repositioned as documented in Table 2.2.1-IV.

All loose fasteners were retorqued and the four broken fasteners in the simulated fuselage were replaced with new bolts of the next larger diameter. The minor repositioning of the pivot system and the motion between the closure rib and the bulkheads were not considered cause for alarm.

Ultrasonic inspection of 748 Taper-lok bolts and 28 straight shank fasteners was conducted to determine if any failures had occurred. Magnetic rubber inspection of 20 selected radii and 8 fastener holes in the lower plate was performed to determine if fatigue cracks had been initiated. All NDI inspections produced negative results.

Full scale fatigue testing was resumed 5 February with a three shift operation commencing 9 February. Completion of Flight 480 was achieved 12 February with the test time reduced to 23 minutes per flight, resulting in the best test rate to date of 53 flights per day.

Following completion of Flight Number 422 and during the routine daily visual inspection of 10 February, an additional fastener head failure was discovered in the right hand simulated fuselage. The failed fastener was the most aft Hi-Lok attaching the upper skin of the forward simulated fuselage (603FTB100-198) to the 603FTB301-63 splice angle as shown on Sheet 1 of 603FTB300. The splice angle attaches the fuselage skin to the 603FTB115 outboard longeron. Testing was resumed with the fastener still in place. After Flight 442 the Hi-lok was replaced with a shear bolt of the same diameter. During the replacement it was discovered that the fastener had also failed at the root thread.

During the down time following Flight 442, a failed bolt was discovered in hole C756 (RH side) of the WCTS. (Ref. Figure 2.2.1-5) The bolt is located in the upper outboard corner of the YF 932 bulkhead (X7224083) and penetrates the steel bulkhead, X_F 84 rib, corner gusset, and the support fitting for the bulkhead cap. A shank failure occurred at the interface between the X7224083 panel and the X7224090 bulkhead. Testing was resumed with the head end of the bolt removed and the nut end in place. At the end of Flight 447, a new C081-6 bolt was inserted and retained in place without adding a nut. The nut end of the failed bolt was removed at this time. Testing continued to the completion of Flight 480, at which time a nut was installed on the C081-6 bolt.

During the Category II inspection, following Flight 480, several bolts attaching the X7224061 panel to the YF 992 bulkhead were found to be loose. Loctite retaining compound was applied to the threads of these bolts and the bolts were retorqued. In addition, another bolt attaching the X7224061 panel to the YF 992 bulkhead was discovered to be broken. Failure of this bolt (hole E872) occurred at the head. This bolt is located approximately in-line with the inboard X722-4159 beam supporting the upper cover panel. (Ref. Figure 2.2.1-4, sheet 2) A temporary bolt (C081-6) was installed in this hole and Flight 481 was run 12 February.

A buckle in the 603FTB100-283 doubler reinforcing the upper skin of the LH forward simulated fuselage was first discovered following Flight 427. During the Category II inspection, a crack was found in the buckled doubler. No crack nor buckle, however, occurred in the basic skin. Six (6) 1/4" diameter bolts were added to attach the doubler to the skin in the area of the buckle.

Inspection of the bolts retaining the upper bushings to the pivot pins was omitted during the Category II inspection following Flight 480. Testing was discontinued after Flight 481 and an

inspection of these bolts was made. The most aft three (3) bolts on the LH side and the most aft bolt on the RH side were found broken at the first full thread. A temporary fix was accomplished. The failed bolts were reinserted in the holes and mechanically retained. This temporary fix permitted fatigue testing to resume until a repair kit from Fort Worth was assembled and delivered to WPAFB.

Failed bolts were discovered in Holes E860 and E864 following Flight 562. These bolts are part of a pattern attaching the X722-4061 bonded panel to the upper rail of the YF 992 bulkhead. (Ref. Figure 2.2.1-4) Temporary fasteners (CO81) were installed and testing continued.

Following Flight 569, another failed bolt was discovered. This fastener was located in Hole C755 attaching the $\rm X_F$ 84 rib to the $\rm Y_F$ 932 bulkhead on the left hand side. The failure was similar to the failure in Hole C756, which is geometrically opposite C755 on the right hand side. A temporary replacement fastener (C081) was installed and testing continued.

The first one-half fatigue life (Flight 640) was completed 20 February at which time testing was discontinued to accomplish the second scheduled Category III inspection. The inspection was started 23 February and was completed 25 February. No discrepancies were observed by either ultrasonic inspection or magnetic rubber inspection. Visual inspection revealed the following:

- o Failure of two Hi-loks on the left hand side attaching the upper skin of the forward simulated fuselage to the splice angle of the outboard longeron. This splice area is geometrically opposite to the area where failure occurred on the right hand side. All Hi-lok fasteners in this splice area (four per side) were replaced with equivalent size shear bolts of 300,000 psi heat treatment.
- o Evidence of interference between the nut of the MLG Trunnion pin and the lower plate on the left hand side. Metal indentation was limited to the nonstructural lower fairing support flange No visual damage occurred in the 10 Nickel lower plate. The nut was ground off to provide adequate clearance. No rework was required on the right hand side.
- o Indications of cracks in the Y_F 932 bulkhead lower flange and in the panel of the lower plate just inboard of the X_F 39 rib. NDI inspections, however, disproved the existence of the suspected cracks.

During the down time required to accomplish the Category III inspection, several repair and maintenance items were performed. The repair tasks included the following:

- o Replaced the temporary bolts (CO81) in Holes C755, C756, E860, E864 and E872 with new original design C4550 bolts.
- o Replaced the deteriorating form-in-place gaskets on the two access covers of the $Y_{\rm F}$ 992 bulkhead.
- o Removed the failed bolts attaching the left hand upper bushing to the pivot pin and installed new bolts with gap provided between their heads and the bushing.

NOTE: The one failed bolt on the right hand side was not removed because of breakage of removal devices and the possibility of damage if further removal attempts were made.

Preventive maintenance was performed to enhance the possibility of completing one fatigue life with minimum down time and included the following:

- o Replaced fasteners in Holes E841-E864 and E867-E878 with new bolts of original design, utilizing thread retaining compound to preclude loosening previously experienced.
- o Replaced original design titanium Hi-loks in Holes E865, E866 and E2025-E2028 with 260,000 psi heat treat shear bolts of the same diameter. These fasteners were also installed with thread retaining compound.
- o Replaced bolts in Holes C751 and C752 with new bolts of original design.
- o Replaced original design short threaded CO81 bolts, attaching the aft access covers, with longer threaded NAS 674 bolts to allow proper engagement with the locking feature of the nutplates. Loosening of these fasteners had become frequent during testing.
- o Added three (3) bolts attaching the right hand doubler to the upper skin of the forward simulated fuselage. These fasteners were added to prevent doubler buckling as experienced on the left hand side.

Three additional strain gages were installed on the Υ_F 992 bulkhead panel during the inspection down time. They were added in the area where bolt failures had been experienced to better define the load distribution and magnitude. (See Section 2.1.2.6)

Test resumption, following the second Category III inspection, was delayed to permit repair of a hydraulic cylinder in the wing sweep actuator system. Repair was required because of severely damaged piston rod threads found after removal of an inoperative load cell. Repair consisted of installing a replacement piston rod, which was created by modifying a longer rod from one of the static test hydraulic cylinders. The modification was completed and the actuator reinstalled 27 February. Additional delay was experienced due to discrepancies in a modified computer program. An attempt was made to incorporate a haversine shaped load cycle in the program to increase cyclic rate. Repeated dumps, however, necessitated converting back to the original program. This conversion was accomplished and testing resumed in Flight 641 on 1 March 1976.

Following Flight 783, it was observed that the head of a bolt attaching the upper skin of the right hand forward simulated fuse-lage to the outboard longeron (603FTB115) was missing. This bolt was the fourth fastener forward of the pattern changed from Hi-loks to shear bolts during the previous Category III inspection. A new bolt was installed during the Category II inspection following Flight 800.

A failed Taper-lok in Hole C84 (Ref. Figure 2.1.2-6, sheet 1) attaching the outboard Y_F 932 Bonded Panel (X7224083) to the X7224090 Bulkhead was discovered following Flight 802. Failure occurred in the first thread and was discovered because of the noise associated with excessive air leakage. The panel had pulled away from the bulkhead flange, allowing air to leak along the faying surface. An MRI inspection of the hole was negative, indicating no crack in the hole.

A team from General Dynamics arrived at WPAFB 8 March to rework the hole and install a new Taper-lok. The original hole, as manufactured, was a first oversize hole. Hole rework required enlarging the hole to the third oversize due to a slight misalignment between the panel and the bulkhead. Hole inspection consisted of blueing for a roundness check and a visual inspection for surface finish, angularity, tool mark, etc. A rubber cast of the hole was made following rework to provide a record of the hole condition. The new Taper-lok was installed and testing was resumed at Flight 803 on 8 March.

The second failure of the bolt in Hole C756 (Ref. Figure 2.1.2-5) was discovered at the end of Flight 876 on 10 March. A new bolt was installed without a nut and testing continued. The bolt was mechanically retained in place to eliminate down time involved in gaining access to the interior of the WCTS for nut installation.

Visual indications of cracks in the right hand closure rib web were discovered following Flight 885. Subsequent dye penetrant inspection, while the structure was under load, disproved the existence of cracks.

Following flight 936, a failed CO81 fastener was found in the aft simulated fuselage. This fastener was the most forward fastener in the lower fastener pattern through a doubler immediately above the WCTS lower rail at the simulated fuselage center-line rib to Y_F 992 bulkhead attachment. A new CO81 fastener was installed and testing was resumed.

On 12 March, Flight 960 was completed and testing was discontinued to allow accomplishment of the third scheduled Category III inspection.

The third scheduled Category III inspection was conducted by personnel at WPAFB. General Dynamics did not participate in this inspection. No abnormalities were detected by the nondestructive inspection techniques. Visual inspection, however, revealed the following:

- o Loose fasteners in the Y_F932 bulkhead at holes C293, C294, C295, C296, C315, C317, C341 and C127 (Ref. Figure 2.2.1-6, sheets 1 & 2) and hole C752 (Ref. Figure 2.2.1-5). These fasteners were properly retorqued with no other action deemed necessary.
- o Failed fastener in the forward simulated fuselage attaching the lower skin to the outboard longeron. This fastener was in the outboard row of fasteners and was just forward of two fasteners that had failed at flight 320 and were replaced by larger bolts. The fastener was replaced with same size fastener.

At flight 1036, cracks were found in both the left hand and right hand angles (P/N X7224169-13 and -14) attaching the lower fairing structure at $\rm X_F84$ and $\rm Y_F932$. Because of the secondary nature of this structure, no repairs were deemed necessary. By the end of 1280 flights, the cracks had terminated at rivet holes in the angle attachment.

At the completion of flight 1209, the Taper-lok fastener in hole E87 on the Y_F992 bulkhead (Ref. Figure 2.2.1-4, sheet 1) was found to have failed in the first thread. Inasmuch as visual inspection revealed no significant hole damage, a new Taper-lok of the same size was temporarily installed with head protrusion within the required limits. This action was accomplished by Structural Test personnel as an expedient to allow continued testing with the plan that General Dynamics would install a new fastener at completion of one service life.

During flight 1269, broken Hi-lok heads were found in the pattern attaching the outboard titanium panel (P/N X7224083) of the Y_F932 bulkhead to the X_F39 rib (Holes C424, C432, C436, C438, C421, C425 and C429 (Ref. Figure 2.2.1-9). Since the shanks were intact as well as portions of the head, the decision was made to continue testing until completion of the first life. At that time, all accessible Hi-loks in the pattern will be changed to C4550 shear bolts in order to gain greater head strength to resist prying induced by the single shear arrangement.

During inspection of the Hi-lok heads, a crack was discovered in the left hand angle attaching the simulated fuselage weapons bay skin to the $\rm Y_F932$ bulkhead. The crack was in the flange attaching to the bulkhead and passed through hole C441. The crack terminated, however, before reaching the flange attaching the weapons bay skin. Because the shear loads in the weapons bay skin are relatively low, no repair was made.

The first service life of testing (1280 flights) was completed on 30 March 1976.

2.2.1.2 First Life Inspection and Change Incorporation

As discussed in paragraph 2.2.1.1, test down-time during the first service life was minimized by deferring incorporation of required changes until completion of the first life. A General Dynamics Team then incorporated the planned changes, participated in the Category IV inspection, and accomplished repairs revealed necessary by the inspection.

The planned changes were those WCTS modifications necessary to resolve design problems encountered in the first service life of fatigue testing. The planned modifications, along with the actual changes required to implement the modifications, were as follows:

a) Increase fastener size at X_F84 rib to Y_F 932 bulkhead attachment to provide positive margin at this joint. The planned change involved increasing the size of fastener holes as follows. (Ref. Figure 2.2.1-5 for hole identification).

C755 and C756 - increase from 3/8 inch to 1/2 inch C751 and C752 - increase from 3/8 inch to 7/16 inch

The planned rework, including appropriate inspection, was accomplished and new fasteners were installed in the reworked holes.

b) Replace Hi-lok fasteners in the X7224083 panel to $\rm X_F39$ rib attachment with same size shear fasteners to provide greater fastener head strength and preclude further cracking of fastener heads.

The planned rework, including inspection of involved holes, was accomplished and new C4550 shear bolts were installed in the following holes (Ref. Figure 2.2.1-9).

C403 thru C442 C451 thru C456

c) Increase fastener size and add new fasteners in the upper outboard area of the pattern attaching the X7224061 panel to the Y_F992 bulkhead to provide positive fastener margin. The planned modification involved increasing the size of 22 holes on each side from 3/8 inch to 7/16 inch plus adding one new 7/16 inch hole on each side to accommodate a new fastener.

As part of the planned rework, a baseline Magnetic Rubber Inspection (MRI) was accomplished on the holes to be reworked. This inspection revealed that several of the holes contained cracks. The cracks were corner cracks with the cracks visible on the inside of the hole and the inside edge of the 10 nickel steel bulkhead. Following rework of all holes to 7/16 inch diameter, cracks still were detected by MRI in twelve of the holes.

The consensus was that the cracks probably were the result of load redistribution when earlier bolt loosening and failures in the pattern occurred. Since the cracks probably would not have occurred if the design changes to create a positive margin had been incorporated at flight 320 (when analysis of the loosening problem indicated a design change was necessary), AFFDL and General Dynamics agreed that further rework should be accomplished to remove the remaining This additional rework consisted of countersinking (450 X .03 inch) the inside surface of those holes contain-If crack removal was not complete, the hole ing cracks. diameter was then increased to 1/2 inch. As shown below, it was necessary to increase the size of five holes in the pattern to 1/2 inch to remove all crack indications (Ref. Figure 2.2.1-4 for hole locations).

Original Plan	3	Holes with	Inc. to 1/2
Inc. from 3/8		Cracks After	to Remove
to 7/16		Countersink	Cracks
44 holes (E839 thru E878 and E2025 thru E2028) plus add 2 new 7/16 holes (E3001 and E3002)	E839 840 842 843 846 847 850 851 852 856 860 863	842 846 850 851 856	842 846 850 851 856

d) Replacement of Taper-lok in hole E87 (Ref. Figure 2.2.1-4 for location). This replacement was not a planned WCTS modification but was necessary ro insure a proper installation after the temporary replacement installation made at time of failure (flight 1209).

Inspection of the hole revealed slight elongation. To eliminate the hole elongation and obtain proper protrusion, it was necessary to rework the hole to accommodate a .003 inch oversize Taper-lok. This was accomplished and a C4456 Taper-lok installed.

Non destructive inspection methods revealed no abnormalties during the planned Category IV inspection. Visual observations, however, revealed the following conditions:

- o Broken bolt in the Y_F932 bulkhead at the left hand X_F84 rib (hole C755). This hole was increased in size from 3/8" to 1/2" as part of the above mentioned WCTS modification.
- o Loose nut on the Taper-lok bolt in the $\rm Y_F932$ bulkhead at hole C86. Although ultrasonic inspection of this fastener indicated no failure, a decision was made to remove the Taper-lok and inspect the condition of the hole. The hole was found to be slightly worked (out of round) and was reworked to accommodate an oversize Taper-lok to eliminate this condition.
- o A gap between the Taper-lok head and washer on the Y_F932 bulkhead at the right hand X_F39 rib (hole C116). A washer was added under the nut and the Taper-lok torqued to seat its head.
- o Indication of motion between the left hand lower bushing retention strap and the pin collar in the forward area. The attaching bolts in the forward end were removed and inspected. No bolt failures were found and no further action was taken.
- o Cracks in the web of the Y_F932 lower fairing attach structure (P/N X7224166) in area of the X_F99 beam. The cracks extended inboard and outboard from the X_F99 beam and occurred on both the left and right hand sides. In this area, the forward simulated fuselage skin attaches to the horizontal flange of the X7224166 support. The vertical web of this support in turn, is restrained locally by the beam at X_F99 . Because of the secondary nature of this structure, the cracks were "stop drilled" with 1/4" holes rather than repaired.

2.2.2 Material Testing

With completion of the Credible Option Tests during this reporting period, all material testing to be accomplished at Fort Worth is now complete. Tests completed during the reporting period consisted of the following:

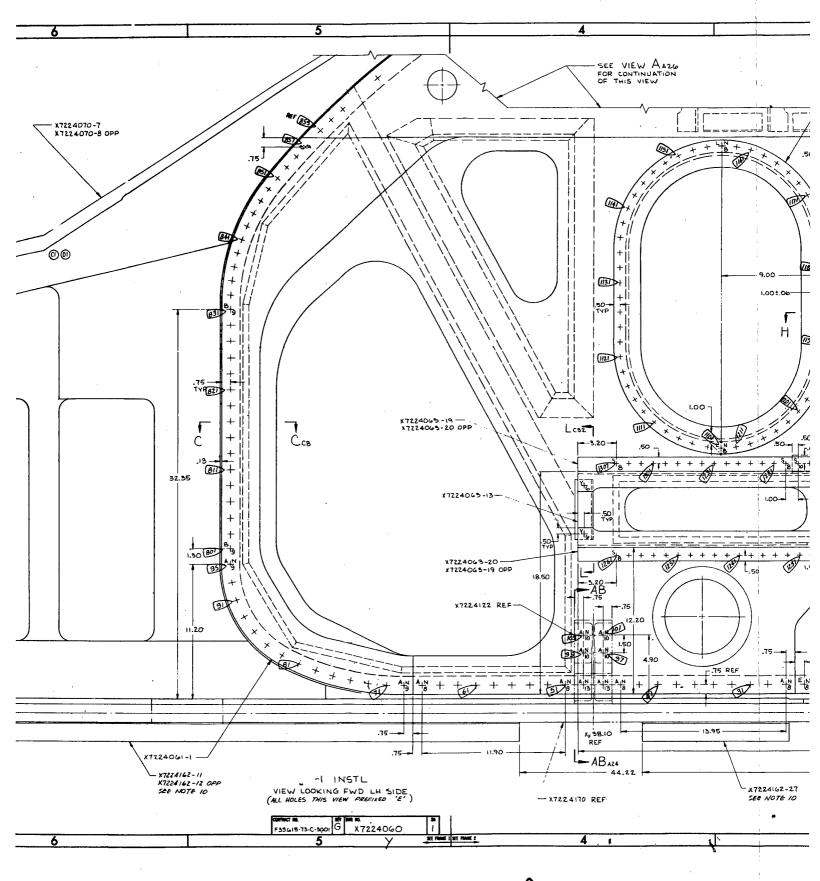
Crack growth tests - 18 specimens Material property tests - 60 specimens on 10 Nickel Steel EB and GTA weldments

There are 16 notched fatigue specimens (FTJ10940-151) at WPAFB to be tested to determine the effect of spectrum truncation on the fatigue life of 10 Nickel steel.

Test results for all of the above tests will be incorporated into the Material Property Data Test Report FZM 6148.

2.2.3 Component Testing

All component tests were completed prior to this reporting period with the exception of three Credible Option Fastener Evaluation Tests (603FTB059) which are being tested at WPAFB.



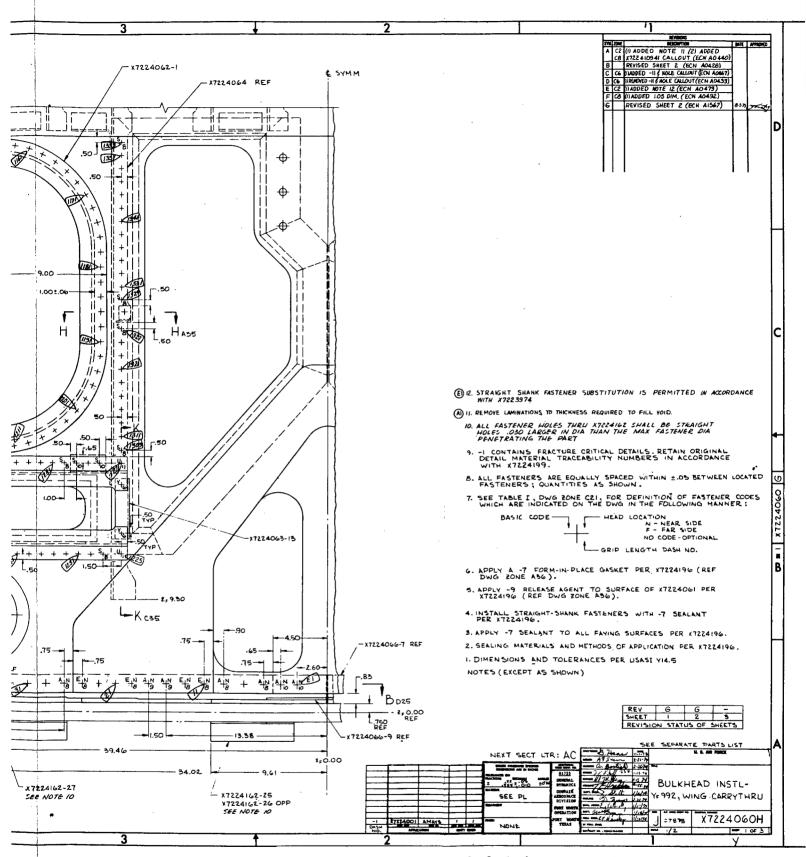
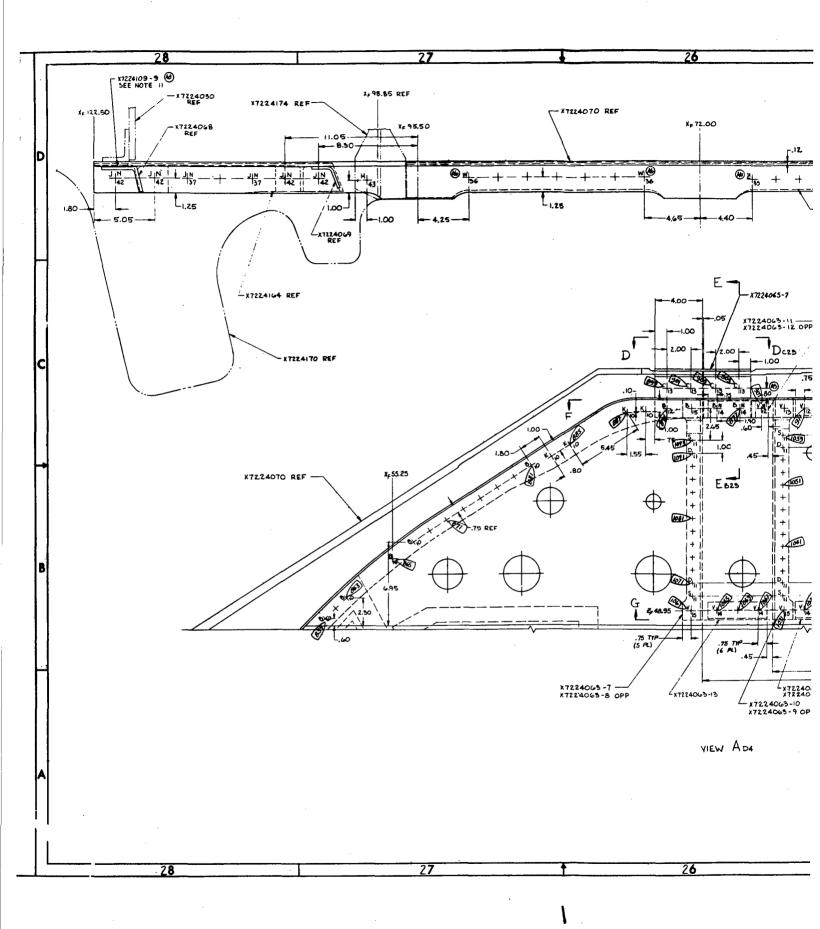
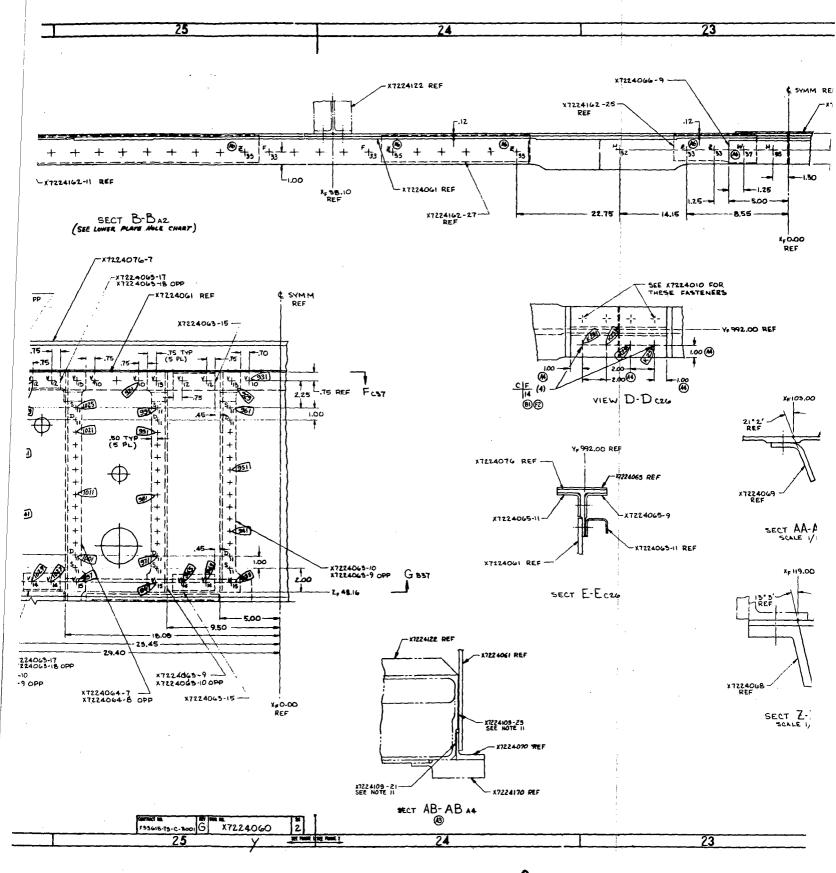


FIGURE 2.2.1-4, SHEET 1 OF 2 FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - $\rm Y_F$ 992 BULKHEAD





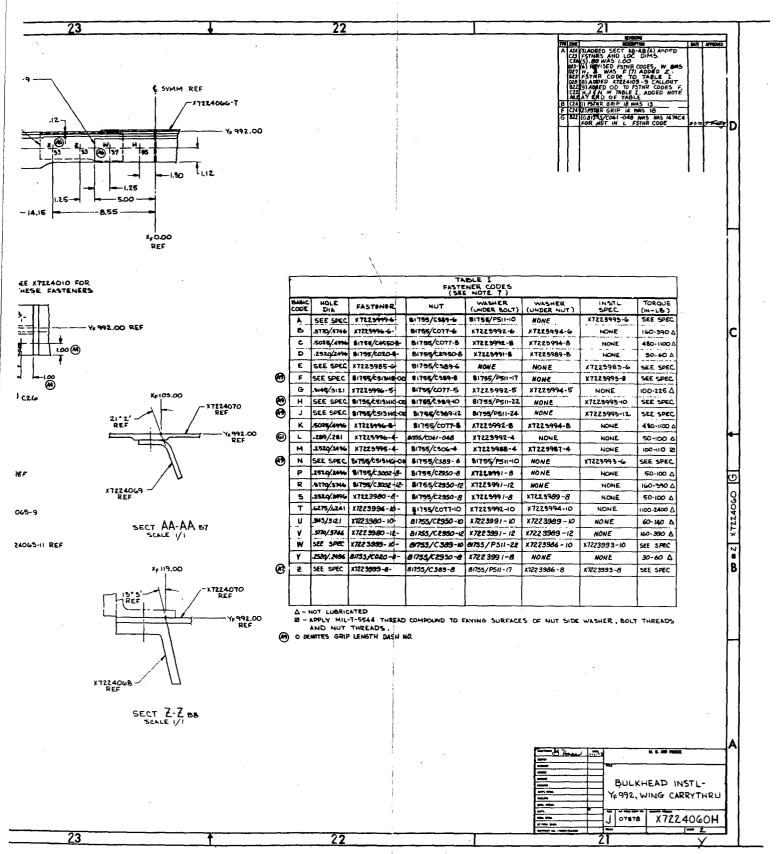
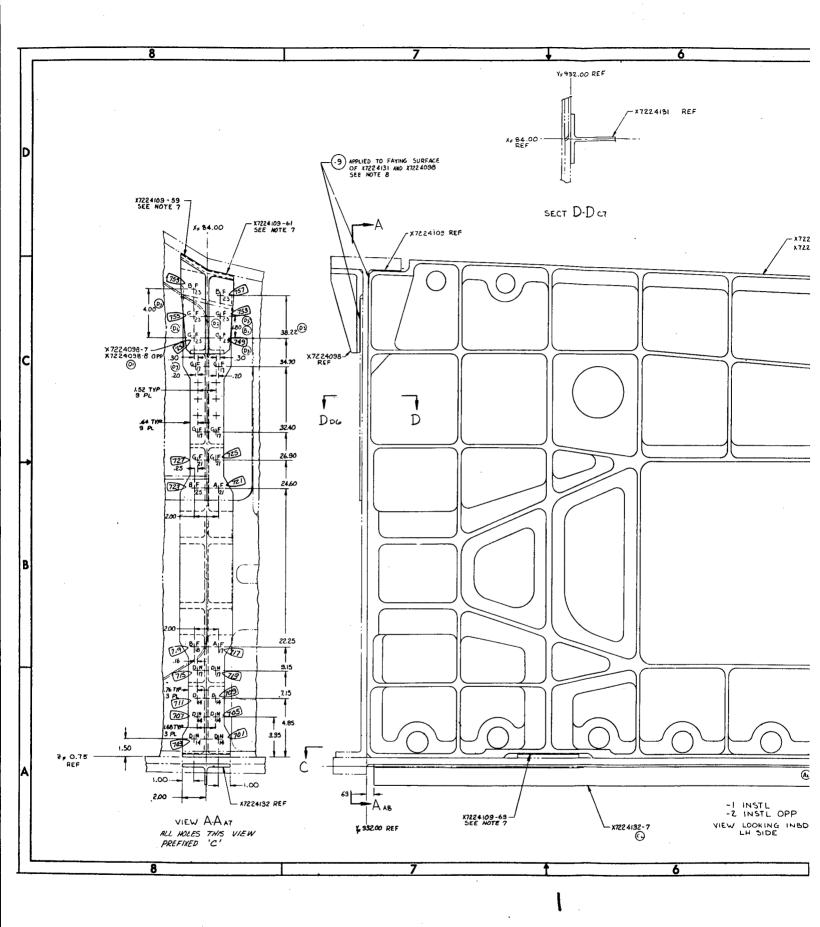
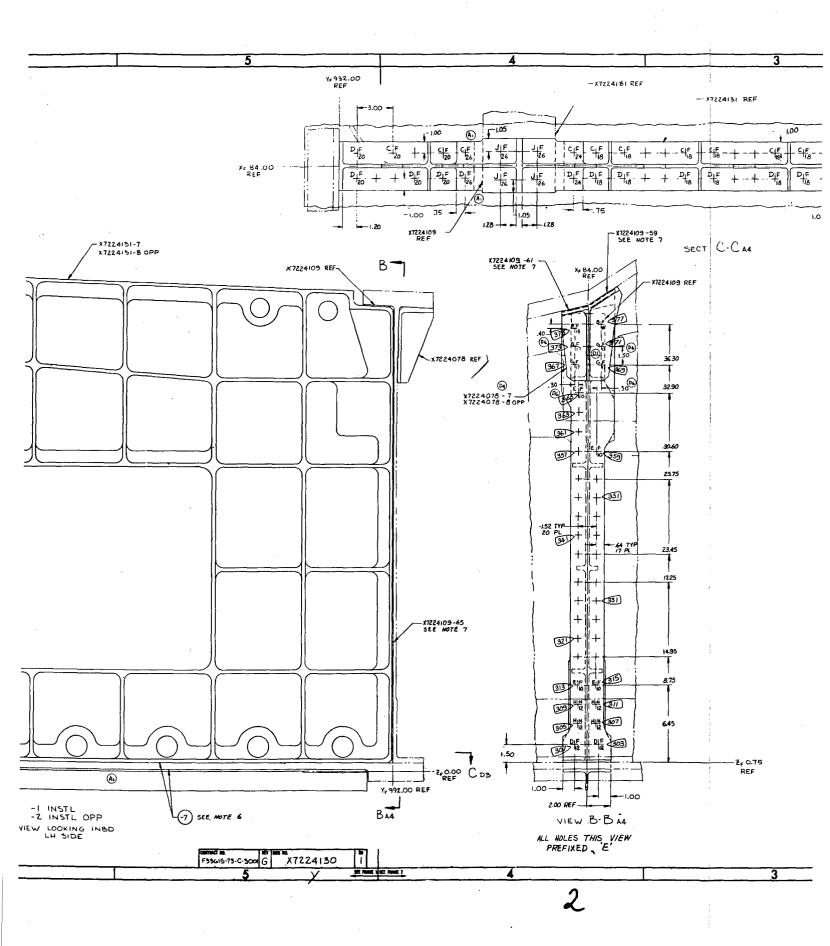
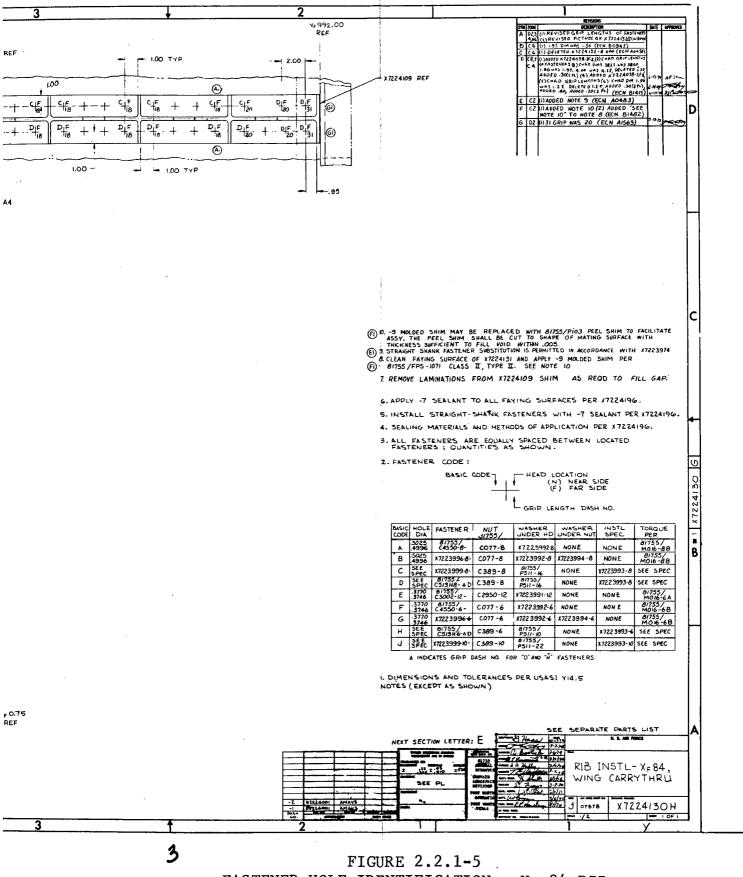


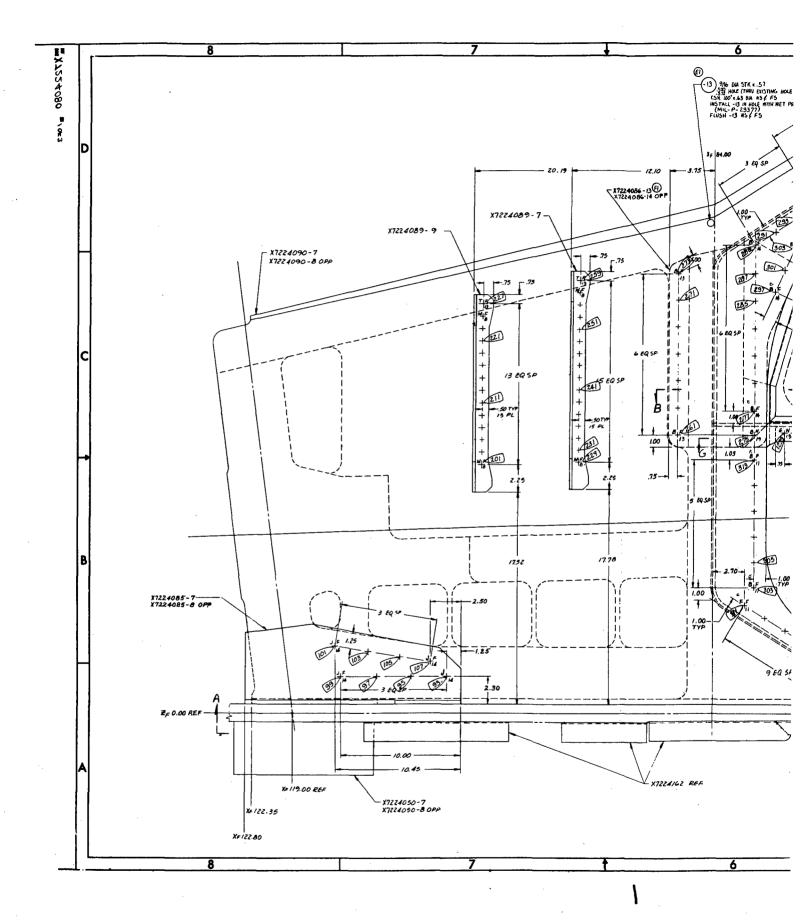
FIGURE 2.2.1-4, SHEET 2 OF 2
FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - Y_F 992 BULKHEAD

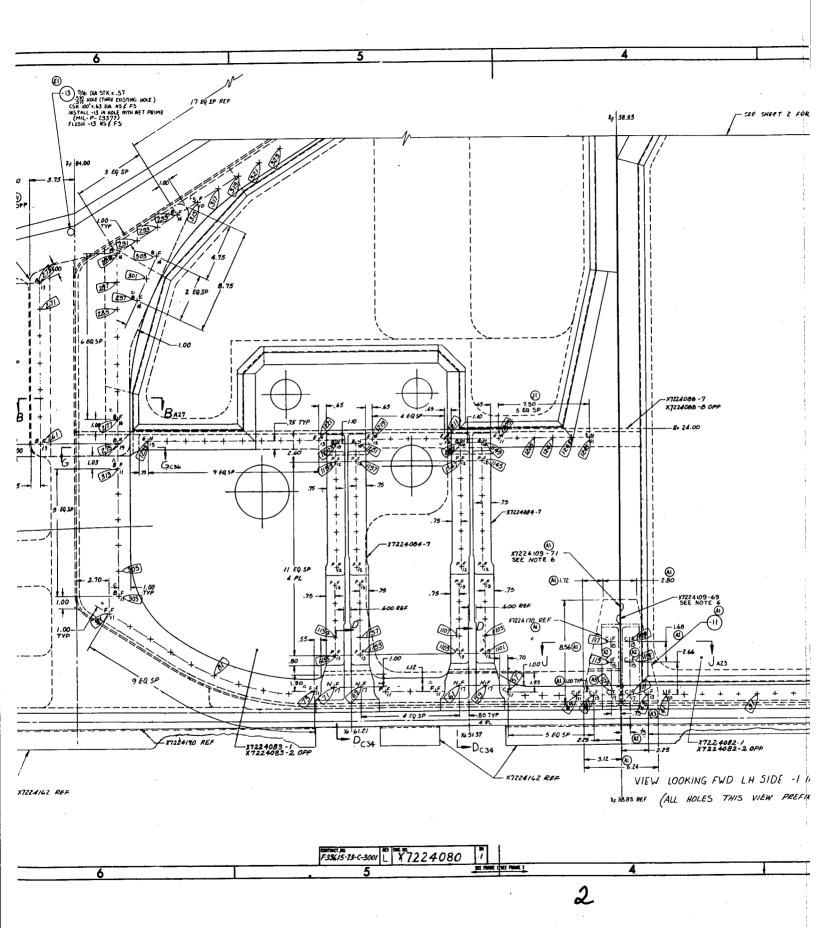






FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - XF 84 RIB





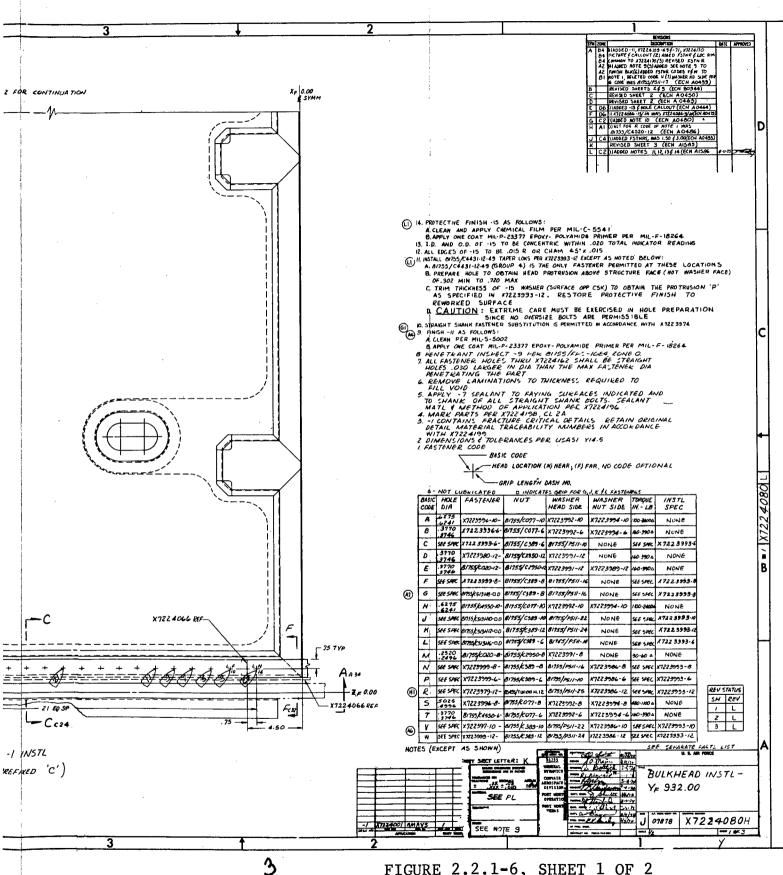
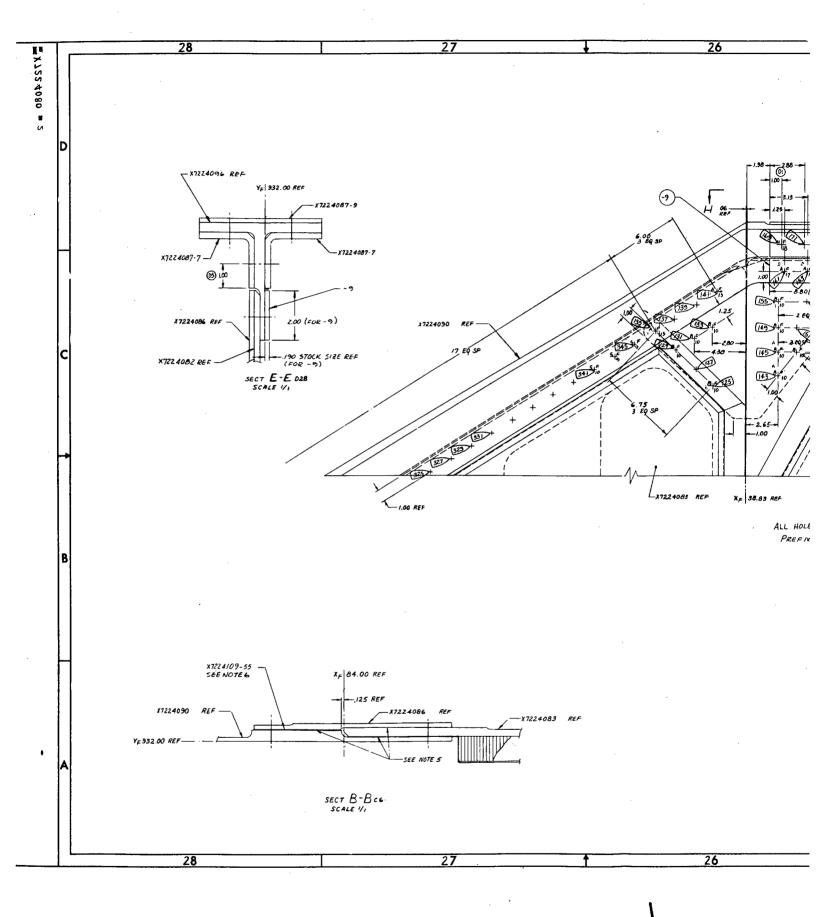
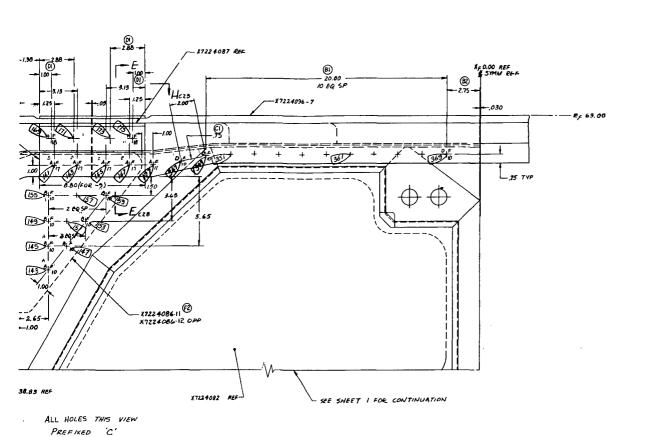


FIGURE 2.2.1-6, SHEET 1 OF 2 FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - $Y_{\rm F}$ 932 BULKHEAD









920 - 000

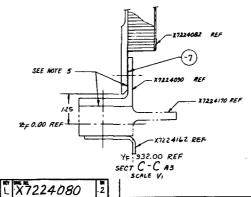
DETAIL -15 (2)

PATI: 312 12 12

SPEC QG-A-250/4-7851

(SCALE 1/1)

X7224063 REF



SECTION J-J B

SEE NOTE 5 -

TX7224109-69 REF

F336 15-73-C3001 X 7224080

RE FRAME 1 SEE FRAME ?

. 2

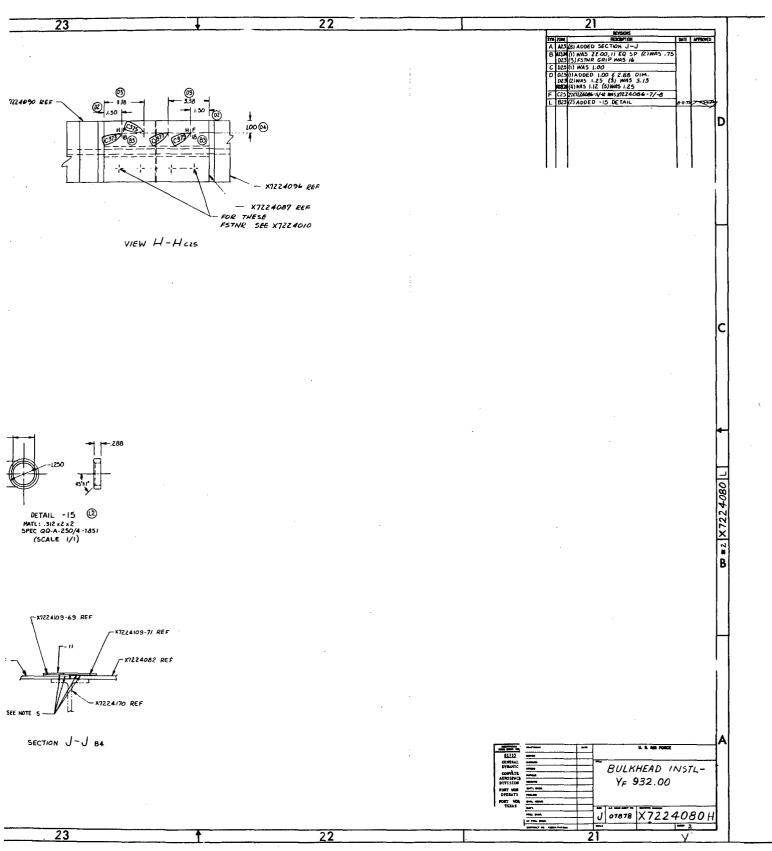
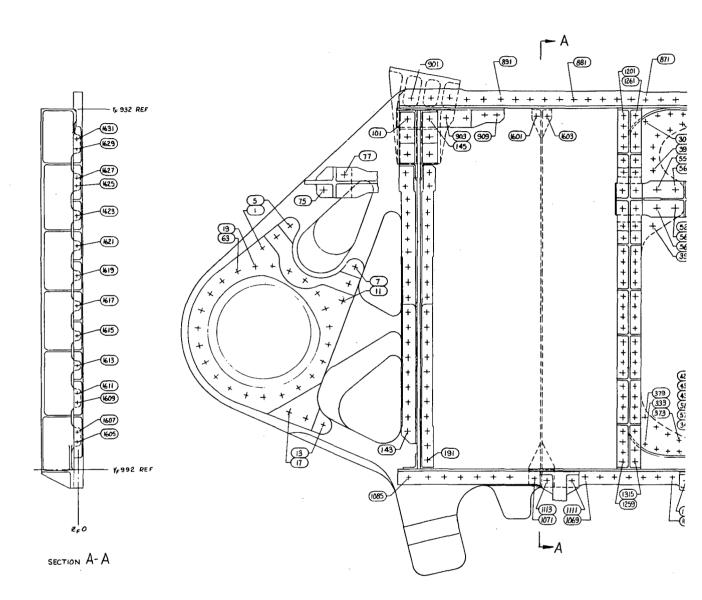
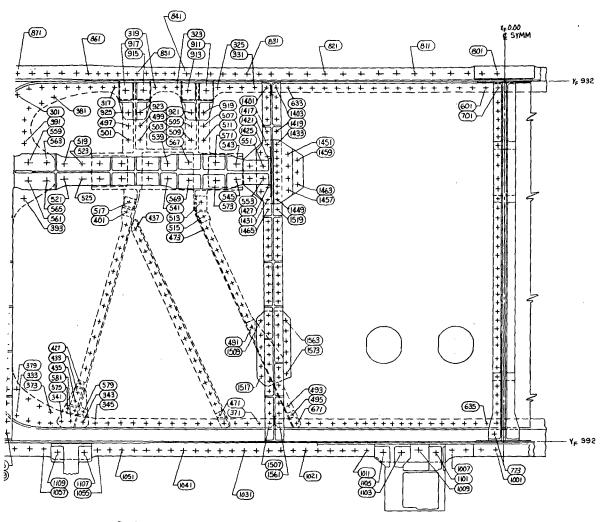


FIGURE 2.2.1-6, SHEET 2 OF 2
FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - Y_F 932 BULKHEAD



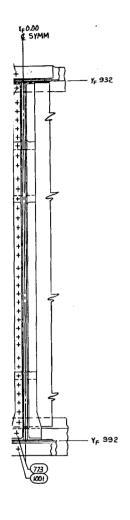


PLAN VIEW LOWER SURFACE A PLANE HOLE NUMBERS

2. EVEN NUMBERS - RH I. ALL HOLES PREFIXED NOTES ~

2

FIC FASTENER HOLE IDE1



2. EVEN NUMBERS - RH SIDE 1. ALL HOLES PREFIXED 'A' NOTES ~

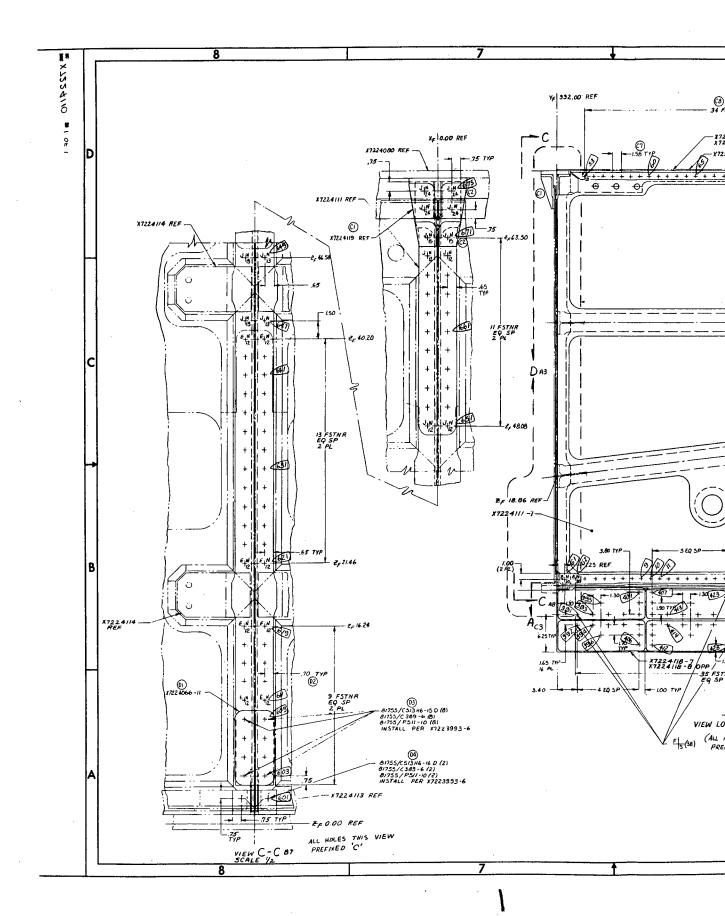
3

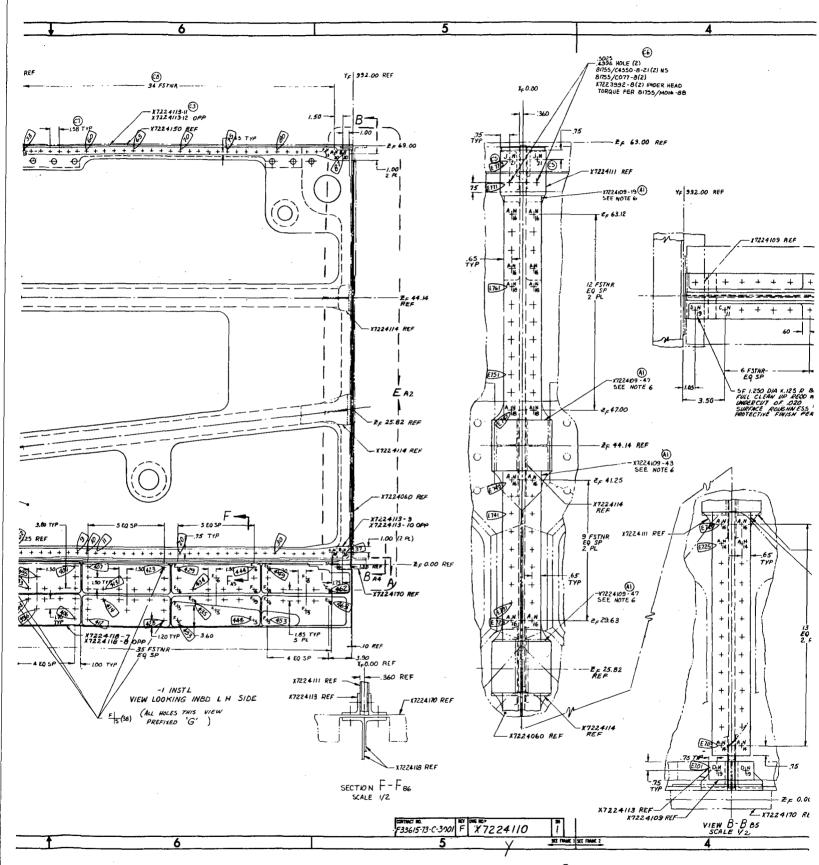
FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION—
LOWER SURFACE

603H001 SH 1'0F 1

SCALE: 1/4

FIGURE 2.2.1-7
FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - LOWER SURFACE





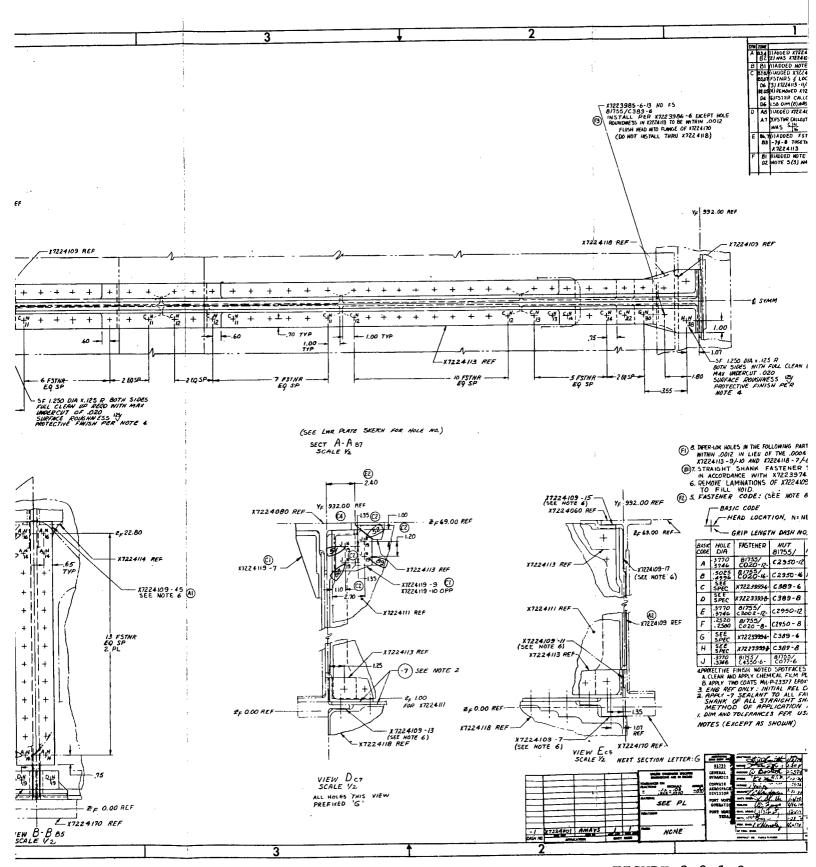


FIGURE 2.2.1-8
FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - CENTI

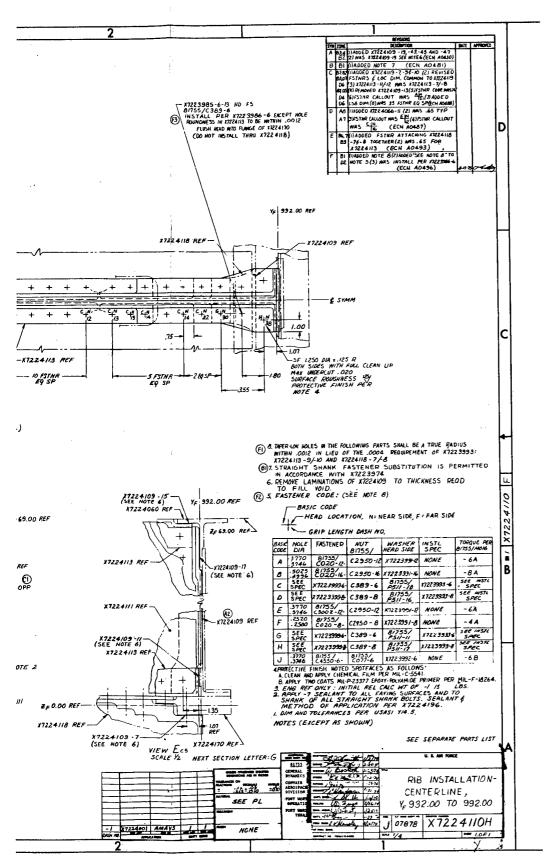
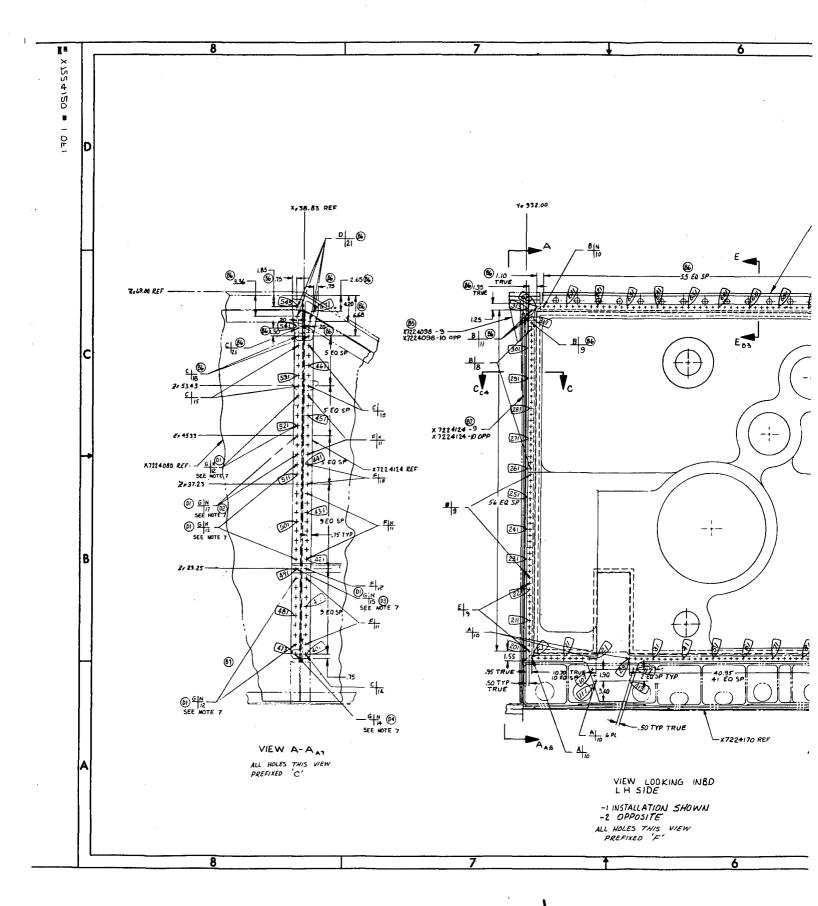
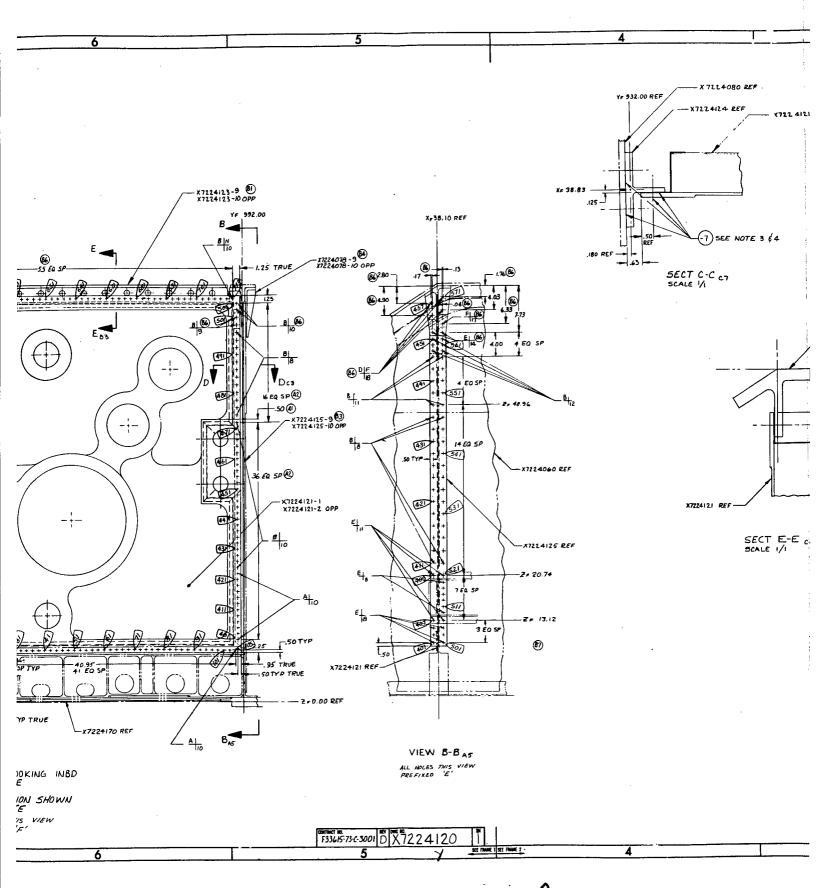


FIGURE 2.2.1-8
FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - CENTERLINE RIB





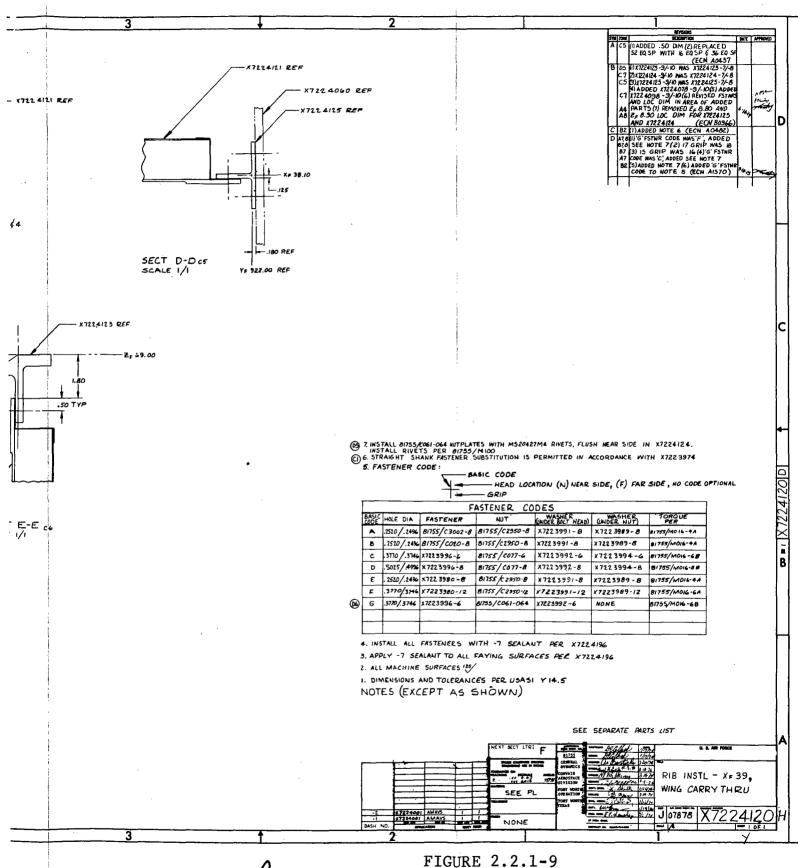
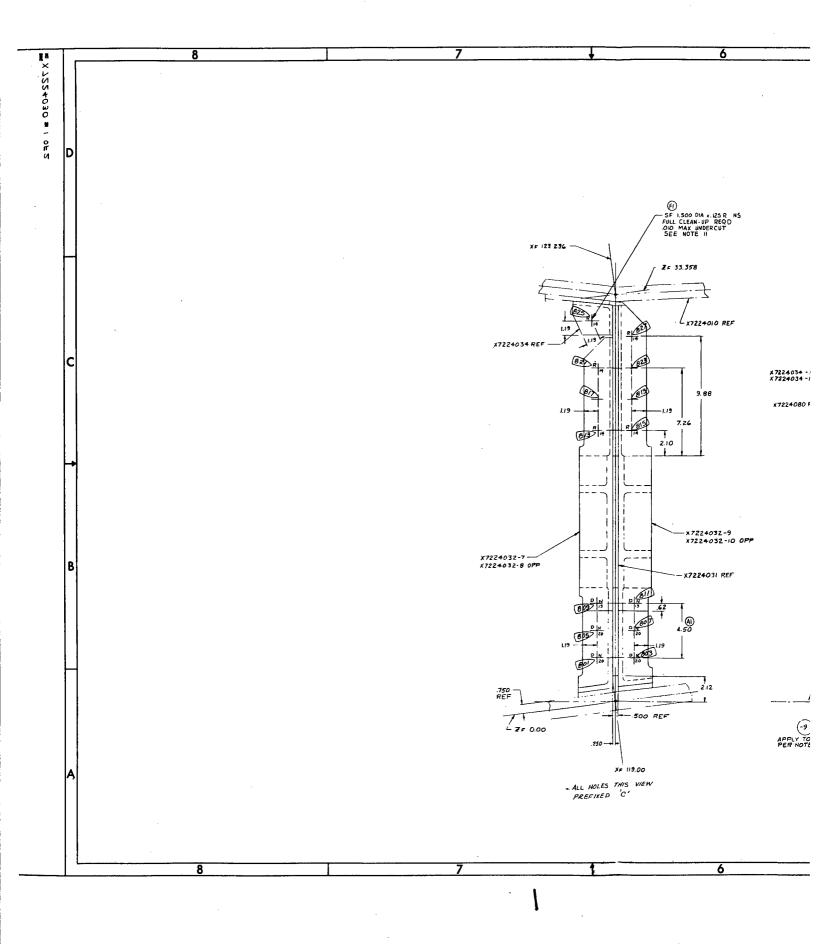
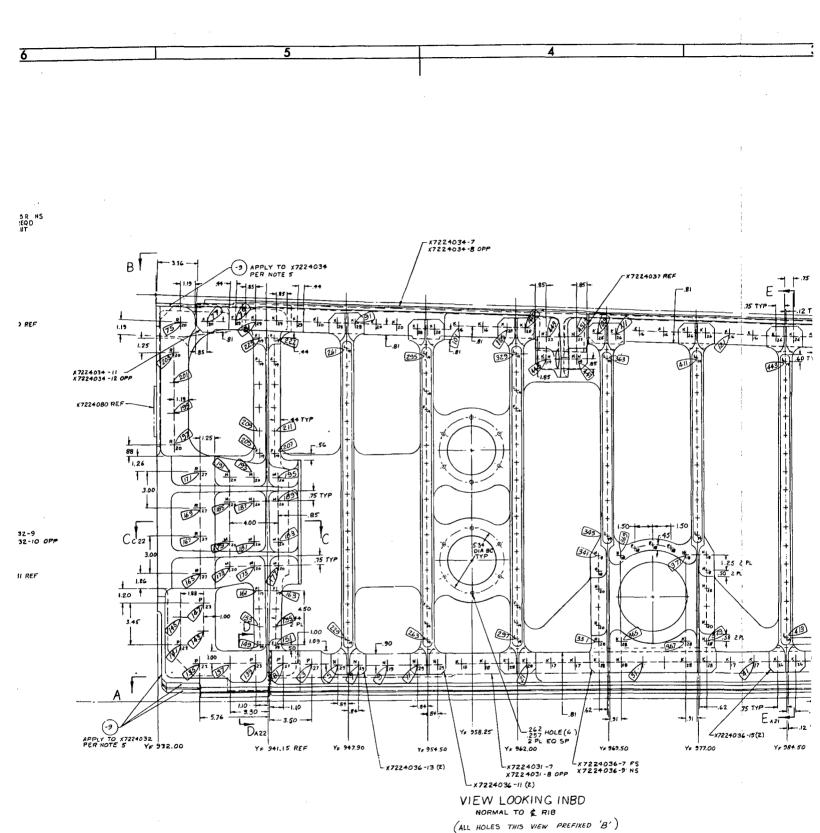


FIGURE 2.2.1-9 FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - $x_{\rm F}$ 39 RIB





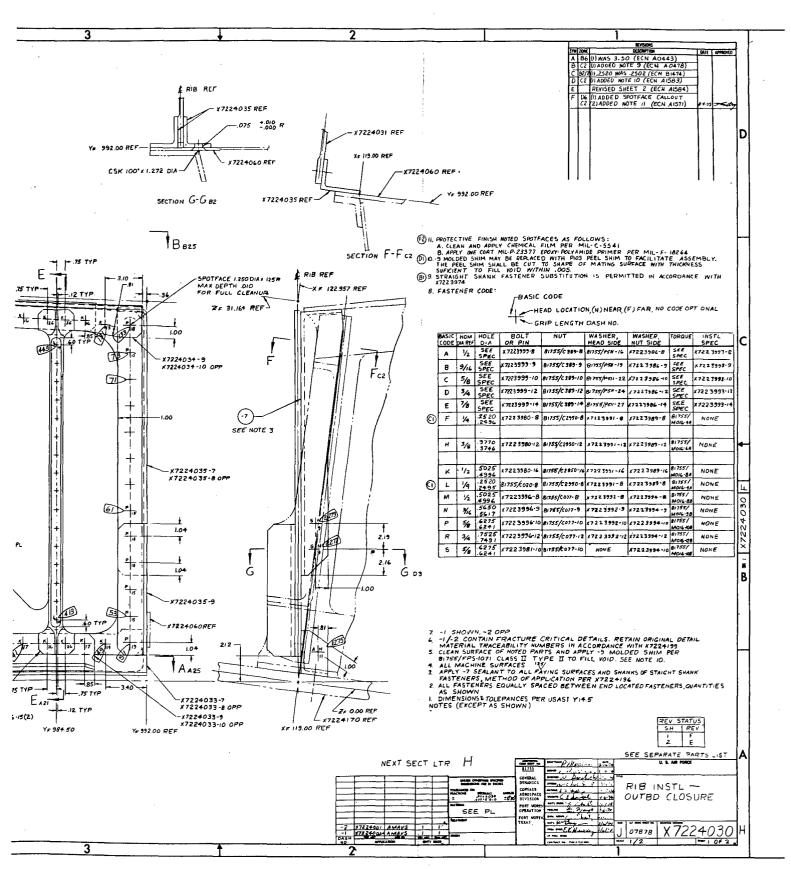
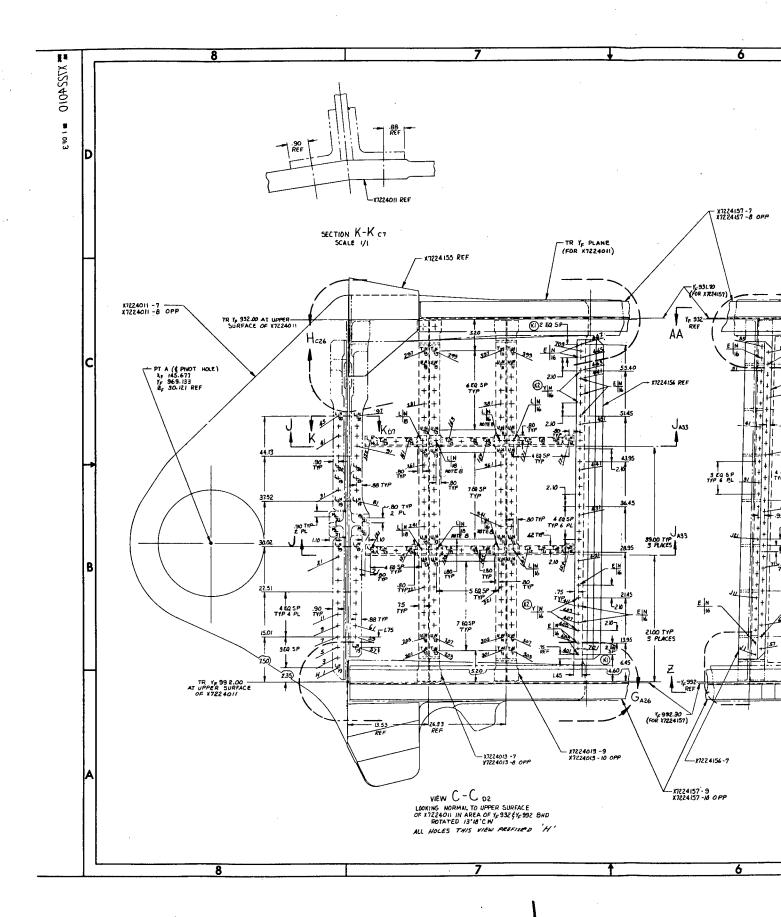
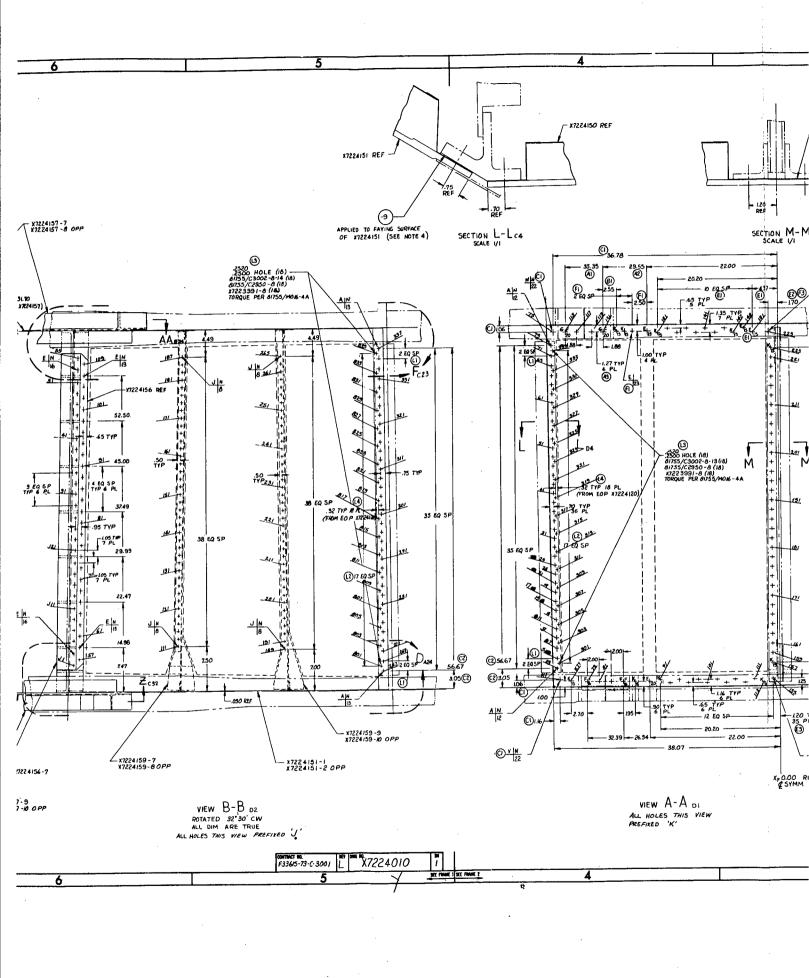


FIGURE 2.2.1-10
FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - CLOSURE RIB





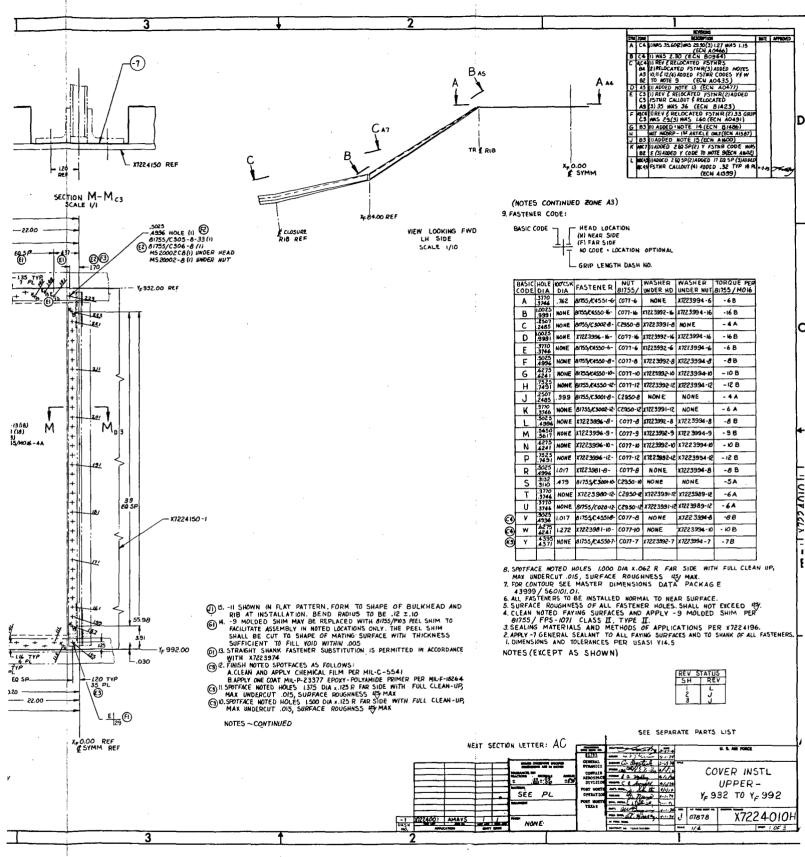


FIGURE 2.2.1-11, SHEET 1 OF 3
FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - UPPER COVER

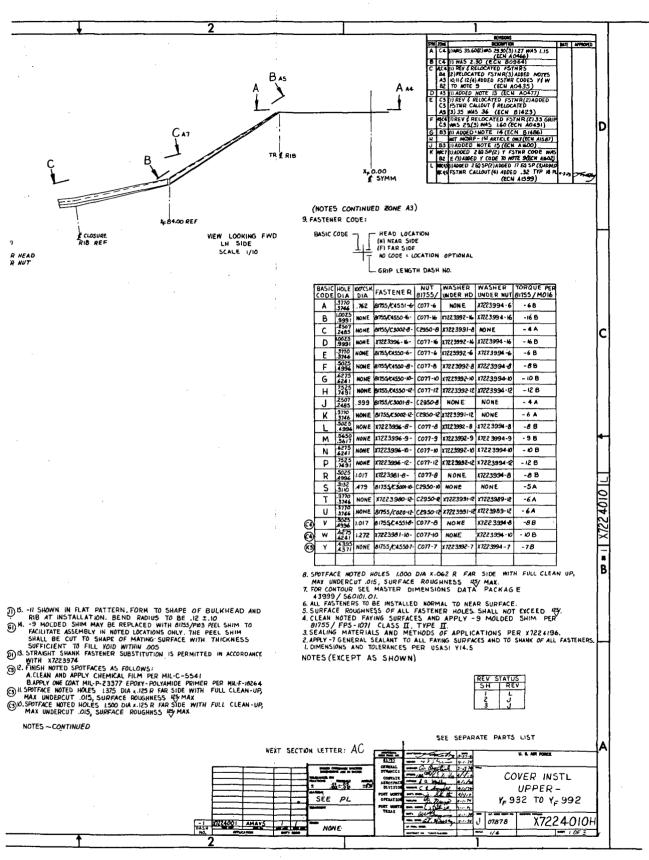
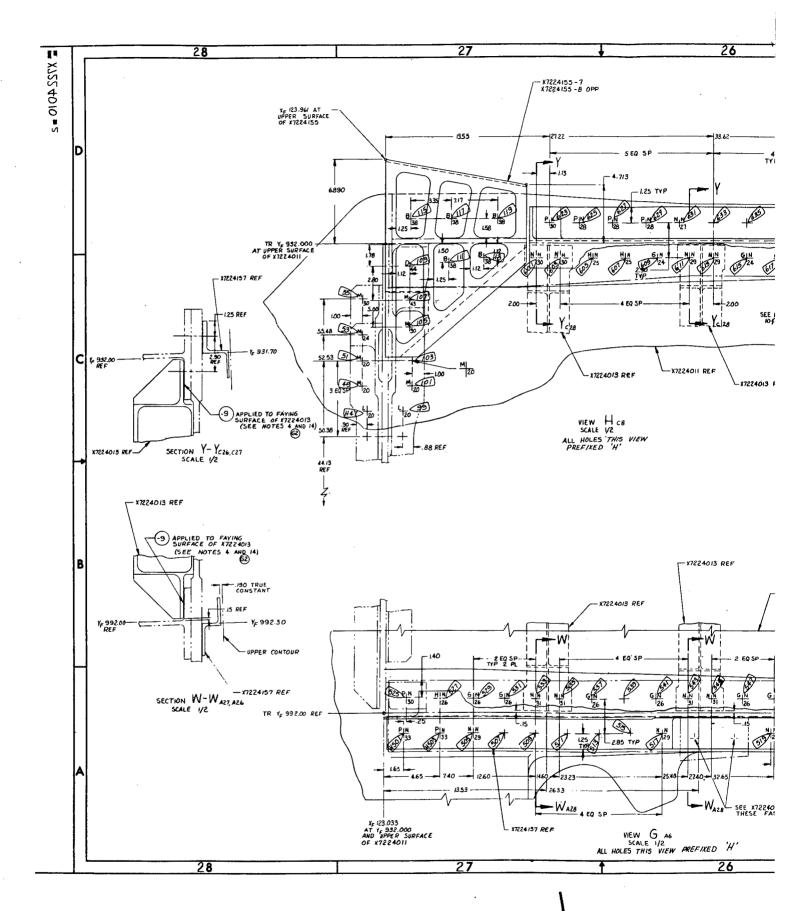
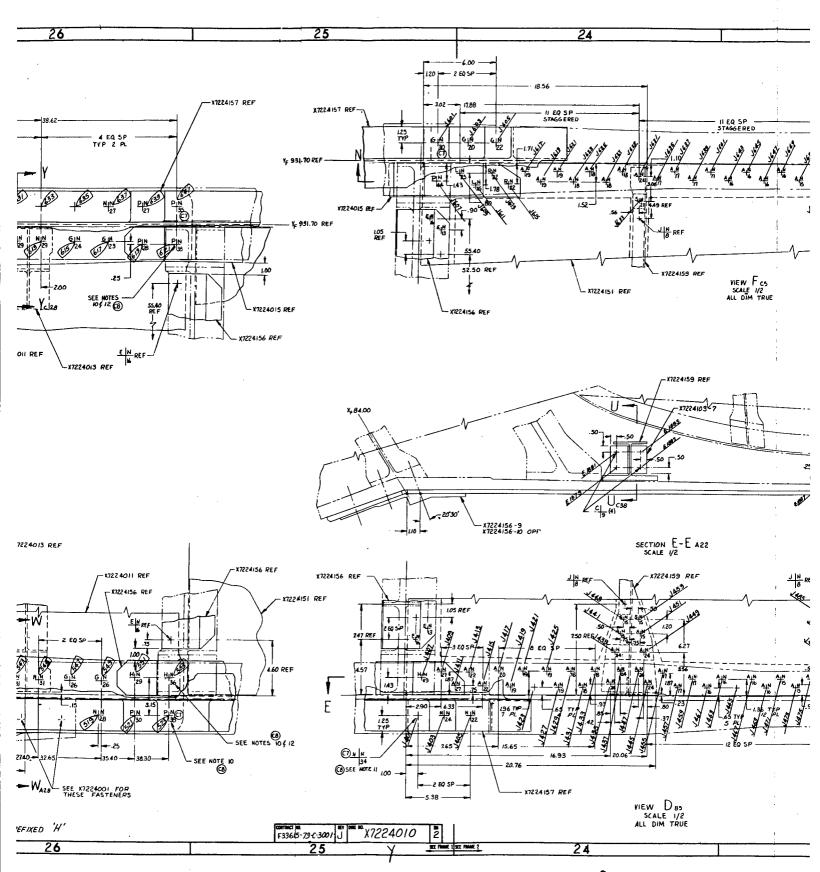
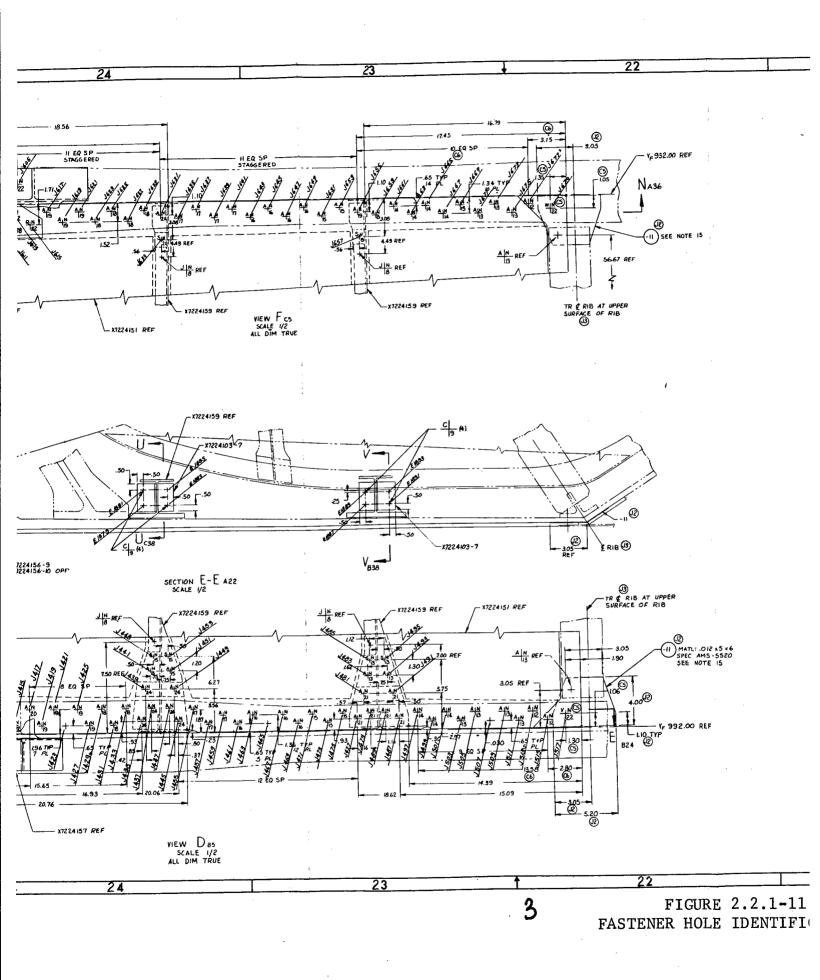


FIGURE 2.2.1-11, SHEET 1 OF 3
FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - UPPER COVER







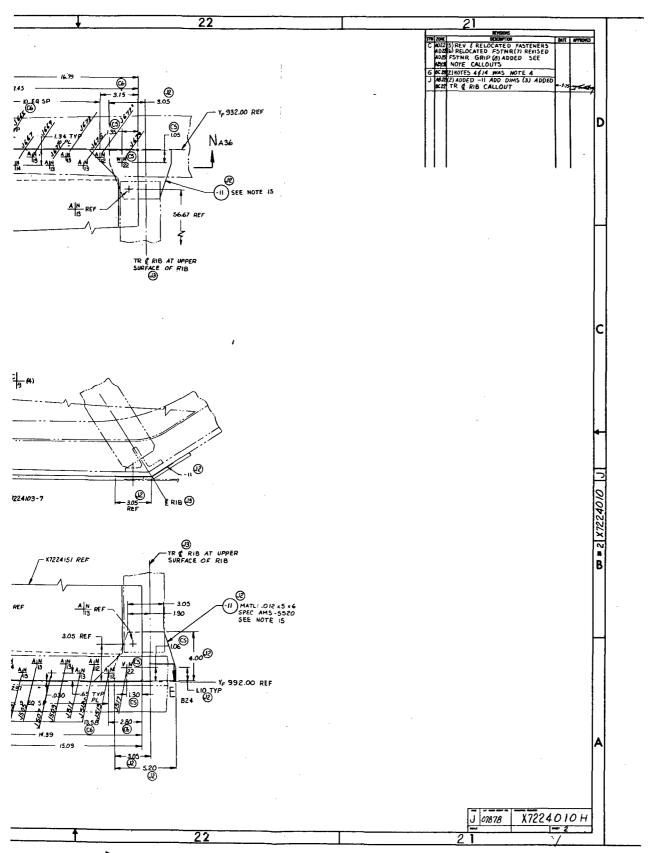
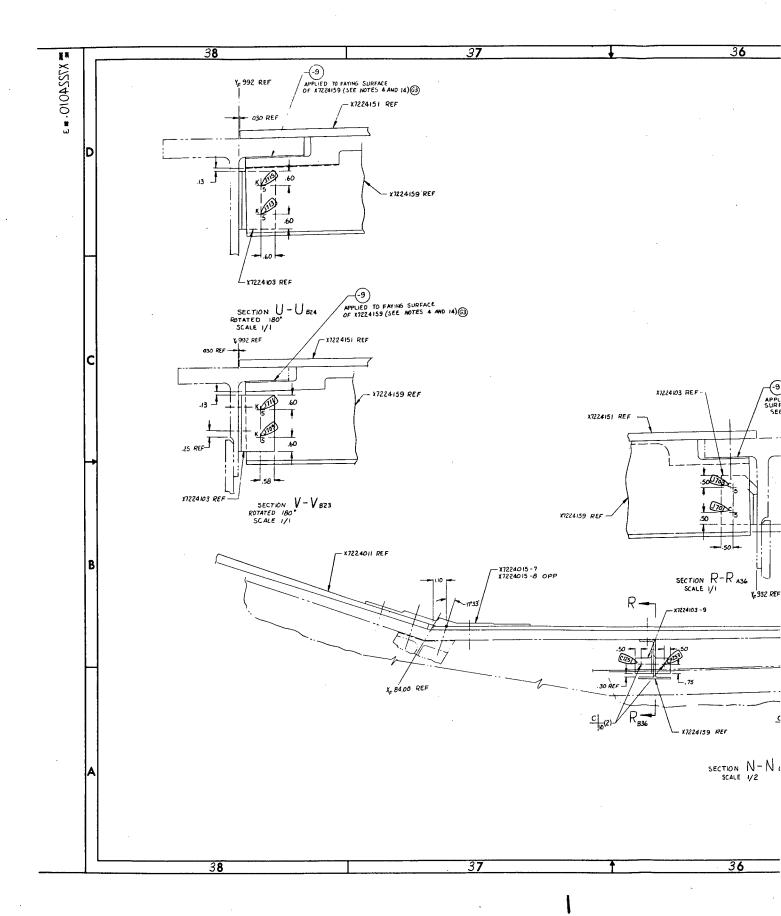
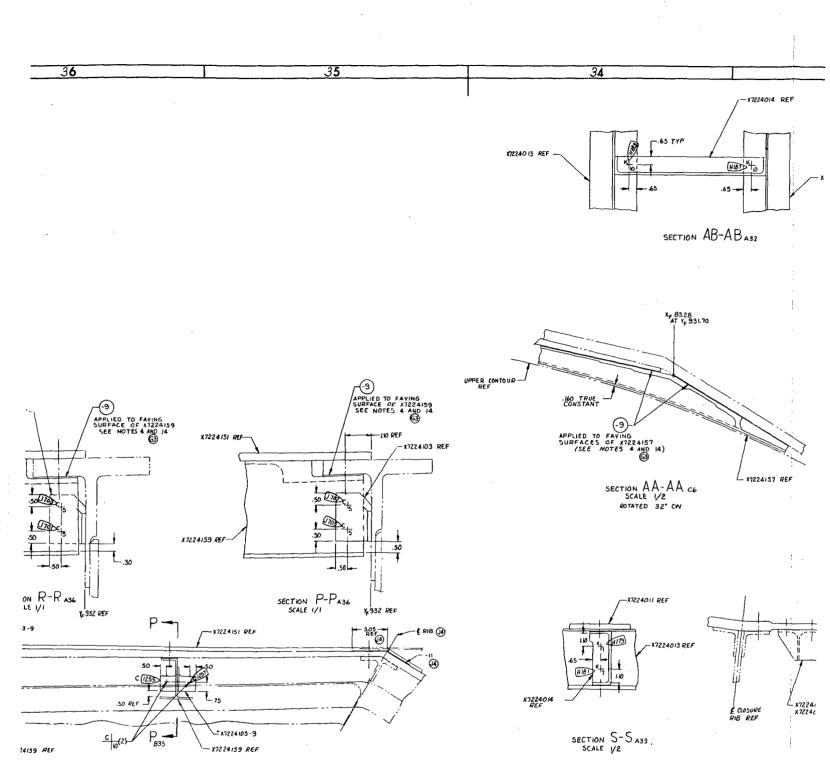


FIGURE 2.2.1-11, SHEET 2 OF 3
FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - UPPER COVER





| CONTINUE THE. | STATE | STE PHANE | STE

SECTION N-N DZZ

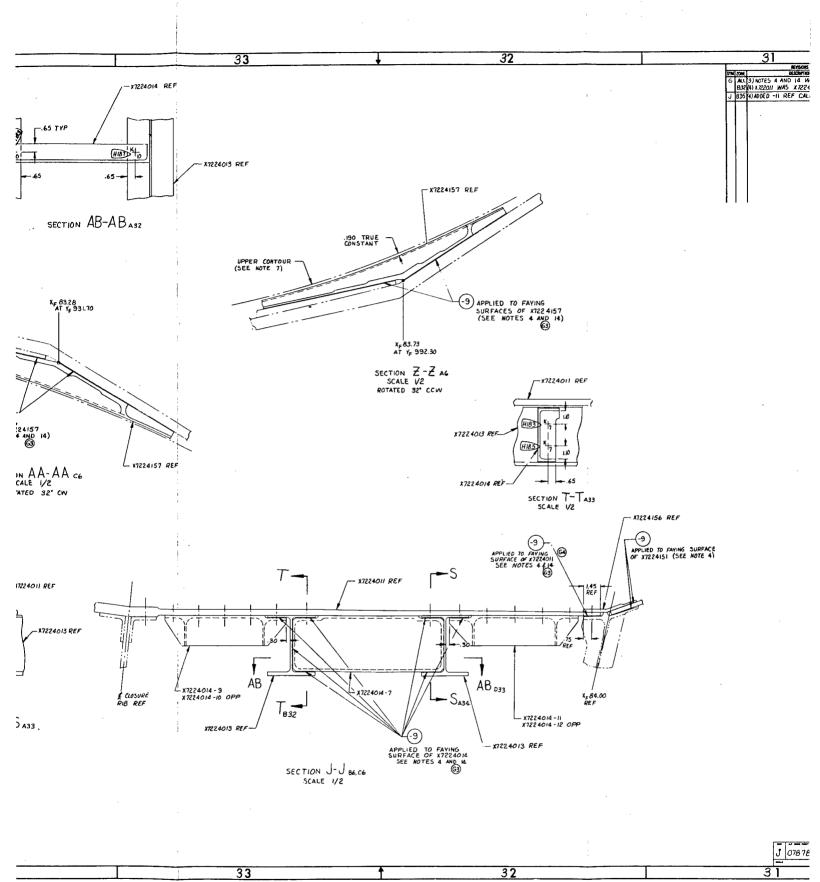


FIGURE 2.2.1-11, SHEET 3 OF 3 FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - UPPER

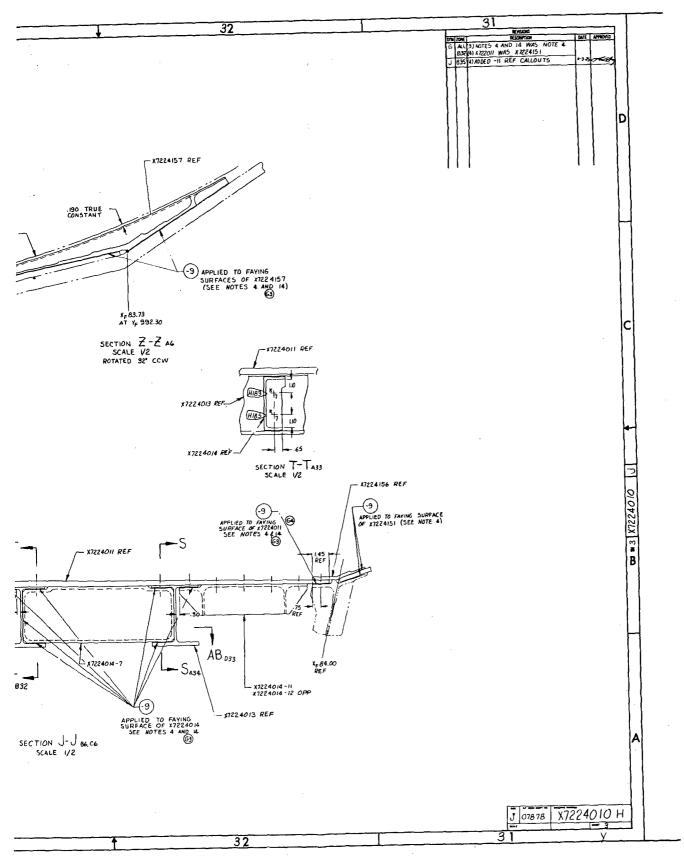
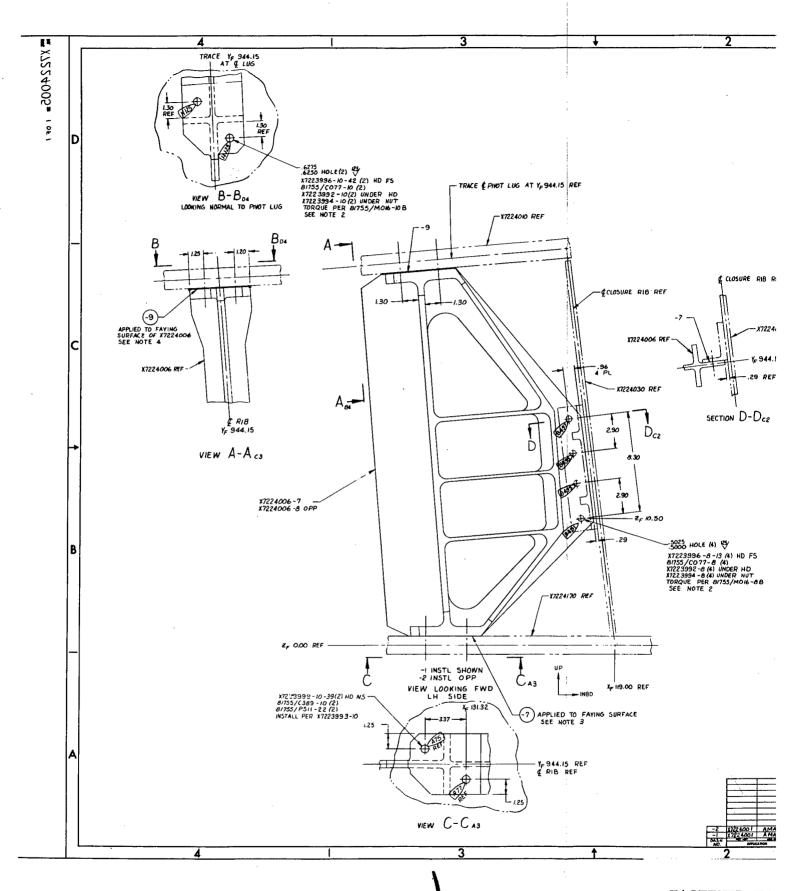


FIGURE 2.2.1-11, SHEET 3 OF 3 FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - UPPER COVER



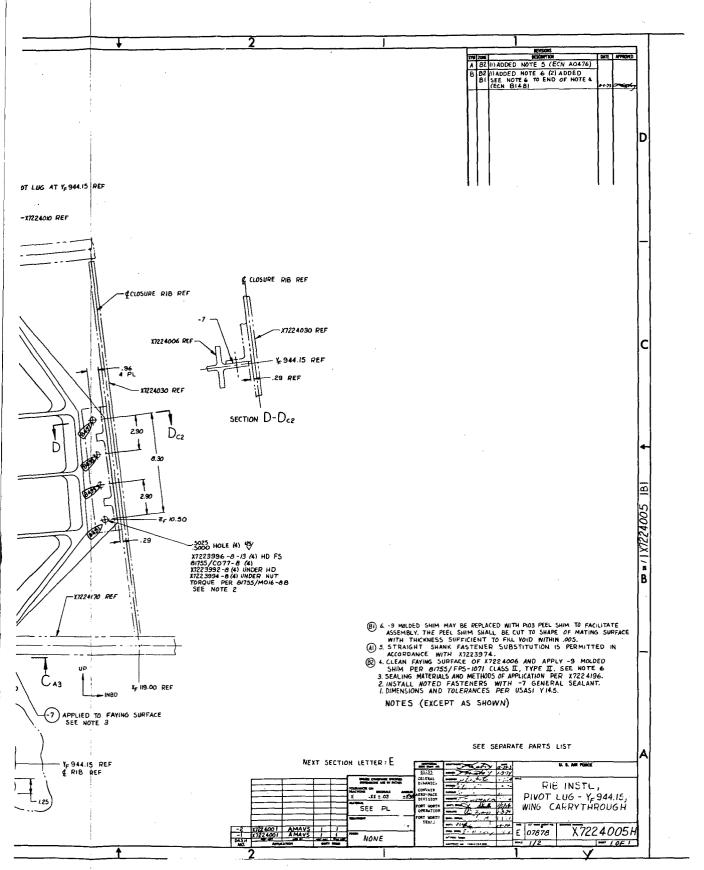
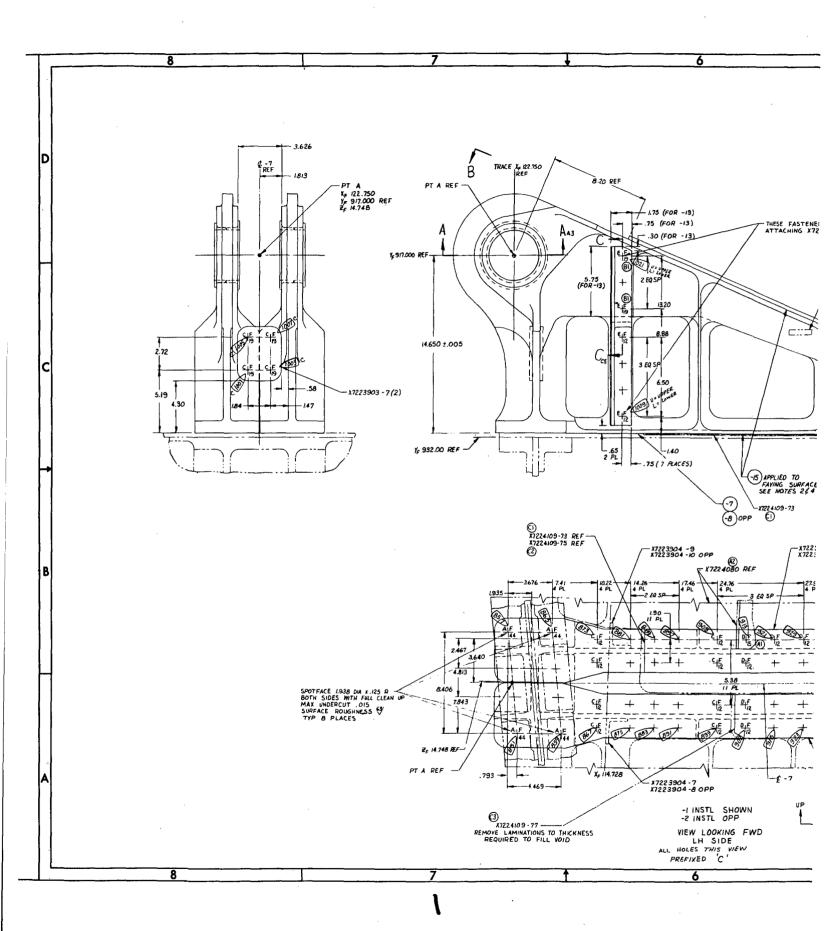
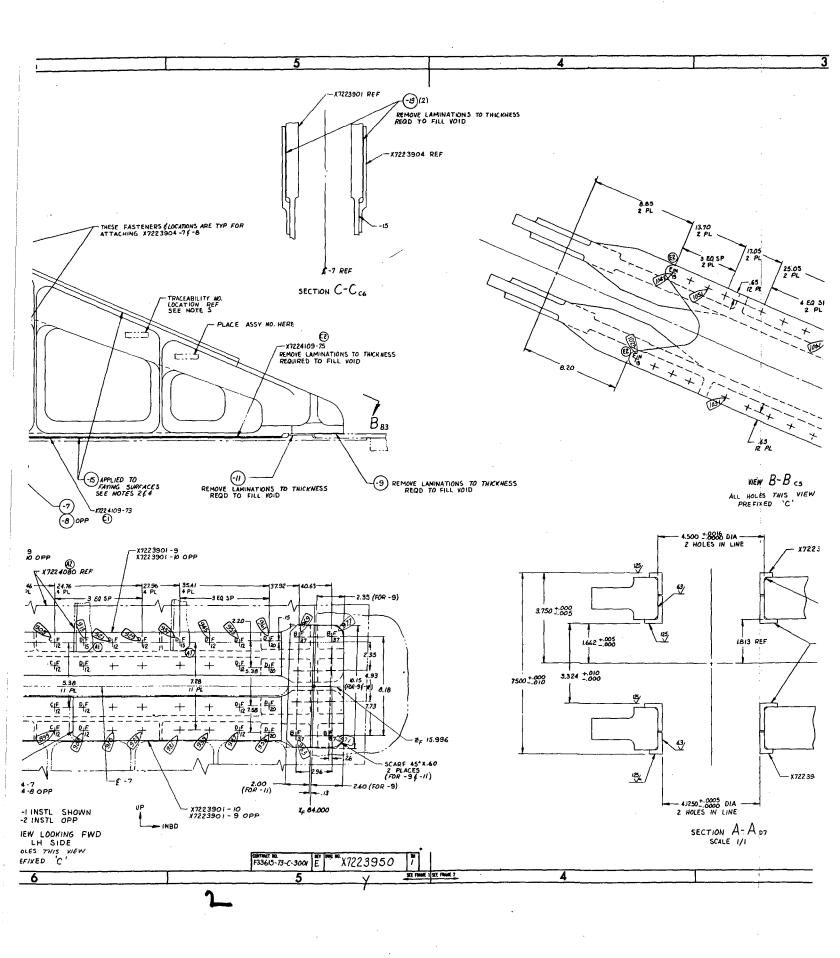
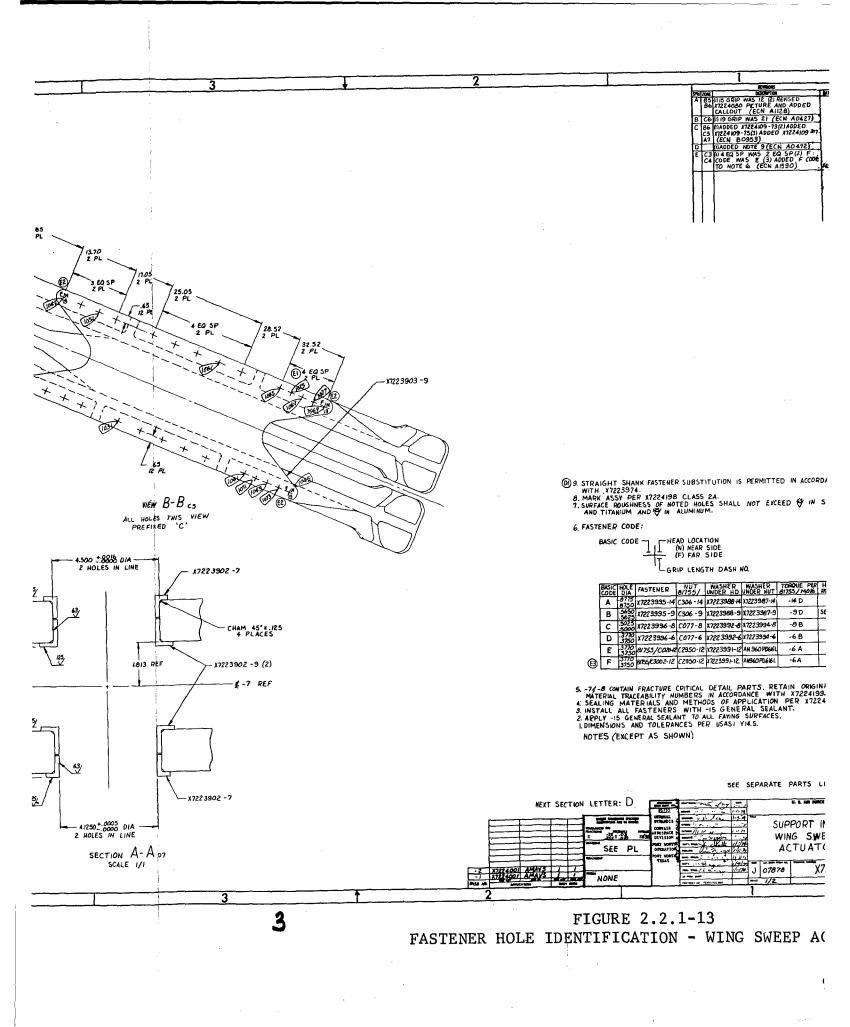


FIGURE 2.2.1-12
FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - PIVOT LUG RIB







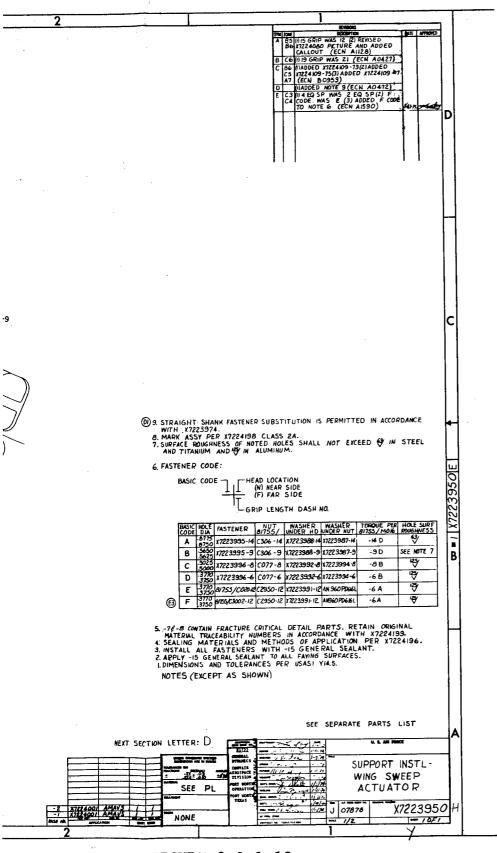
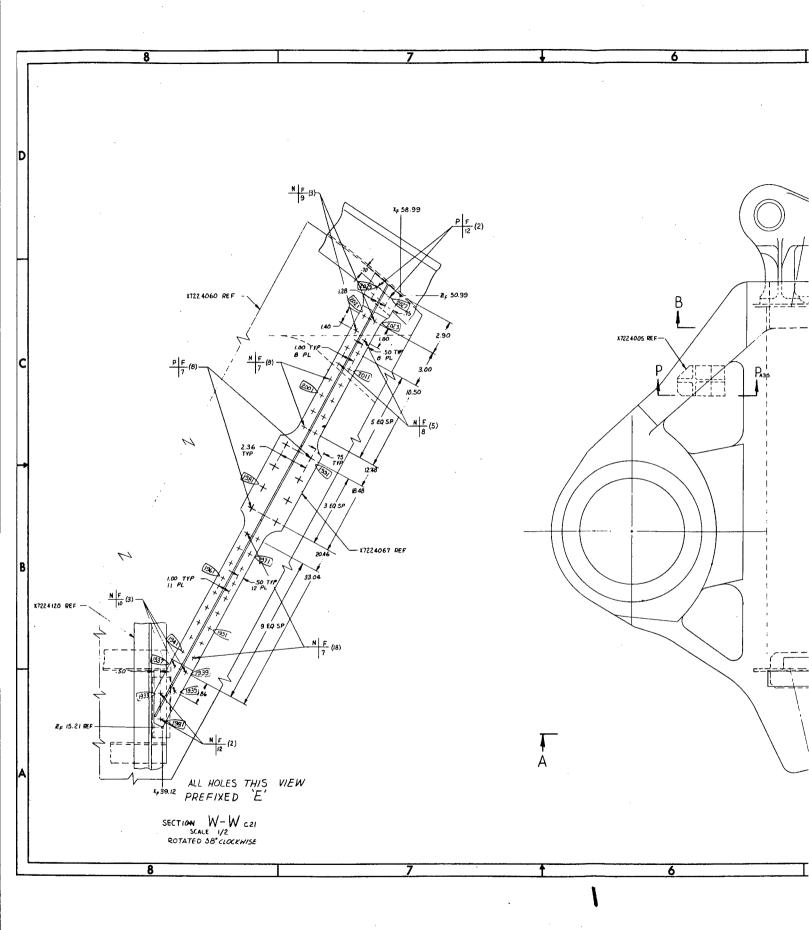
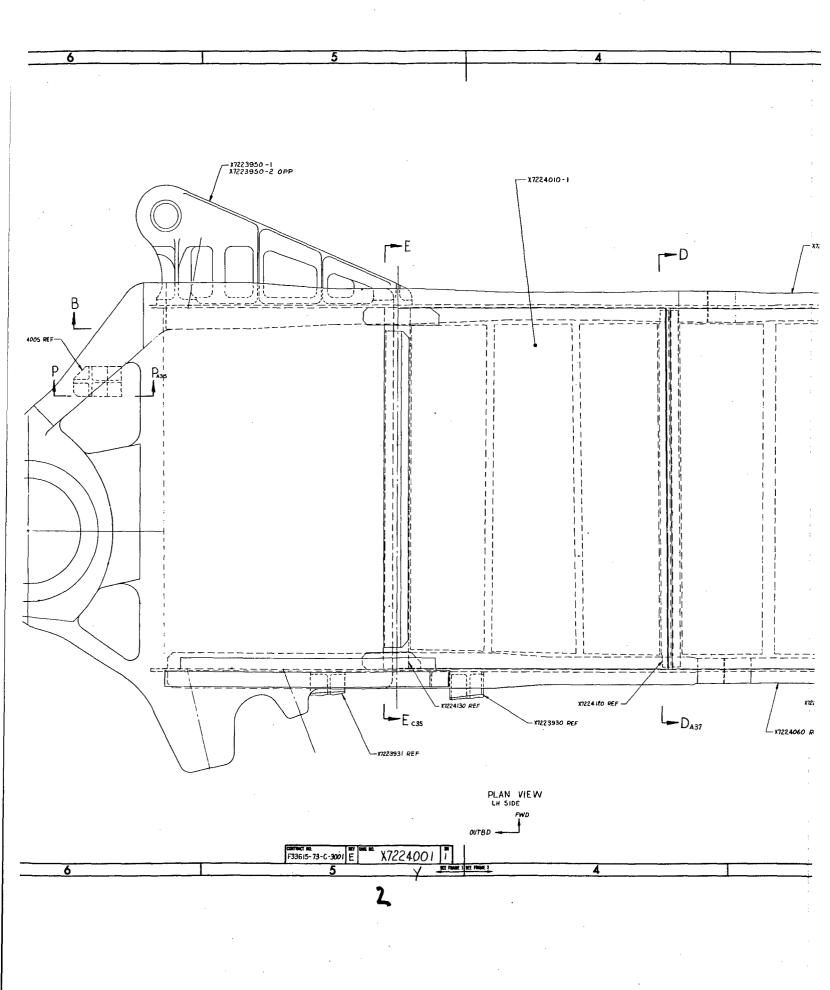
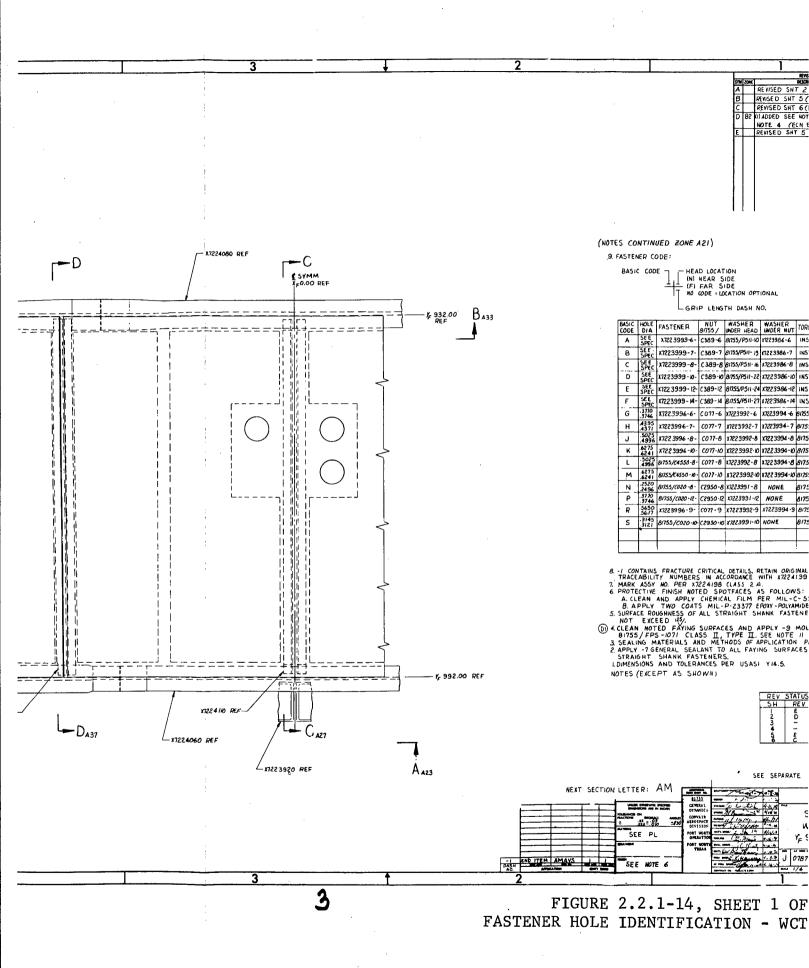


FIGURE 2.2.1-13
ASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - WING SWEEP ACTUATOR







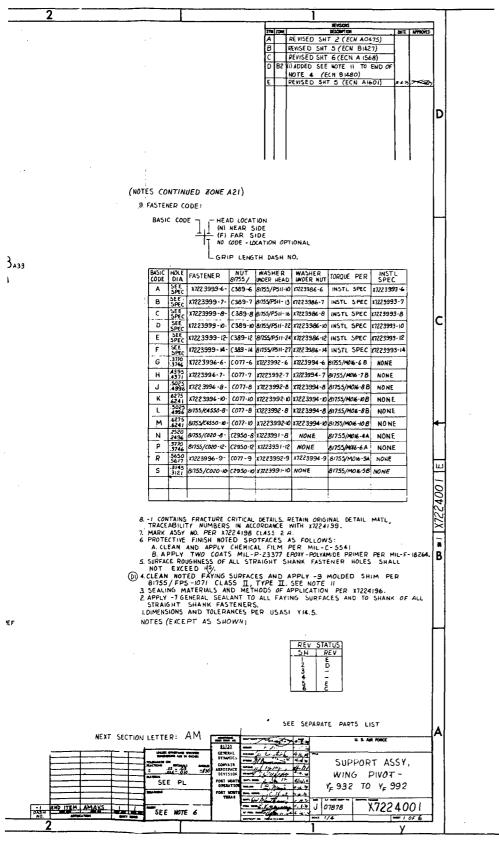
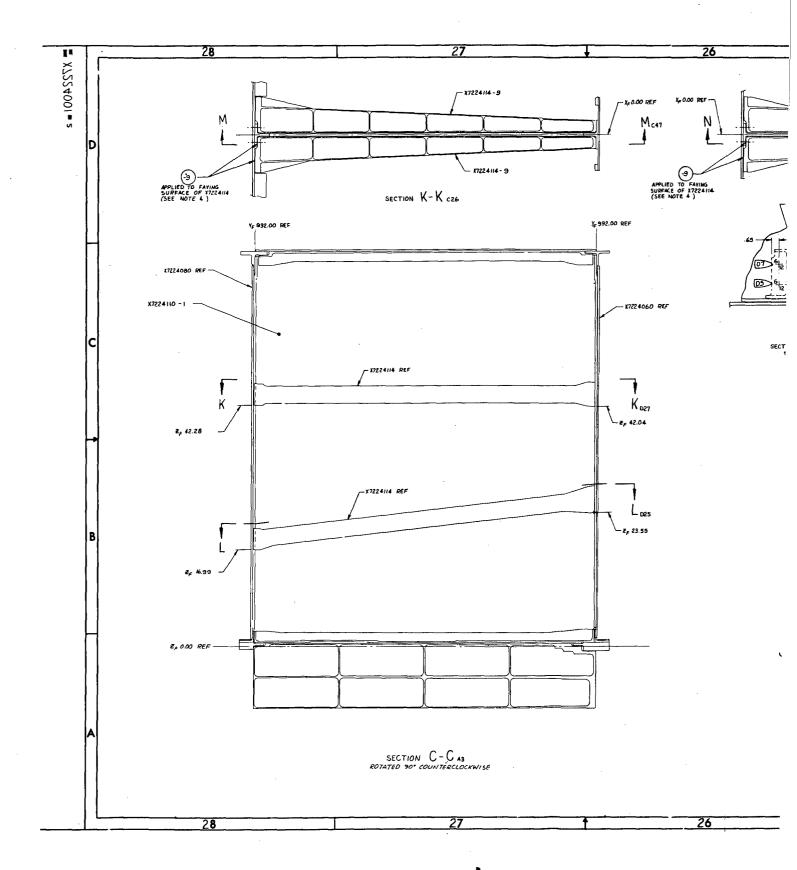
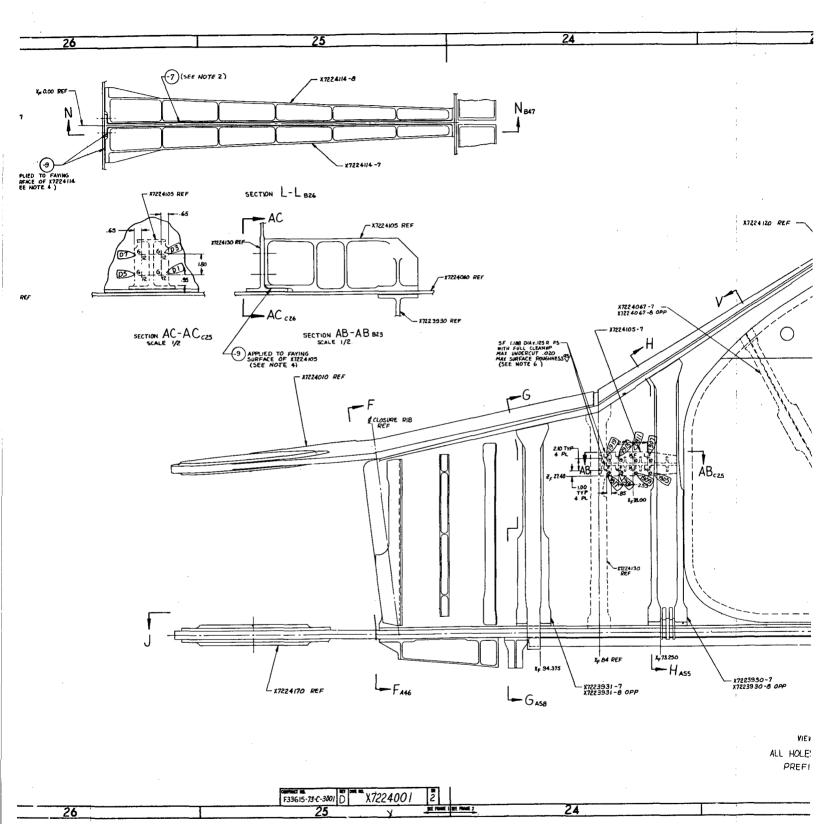


FIGURE 2.2.1-14, SHEET 1 OF 6
FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - WCTS ASSEMBLY





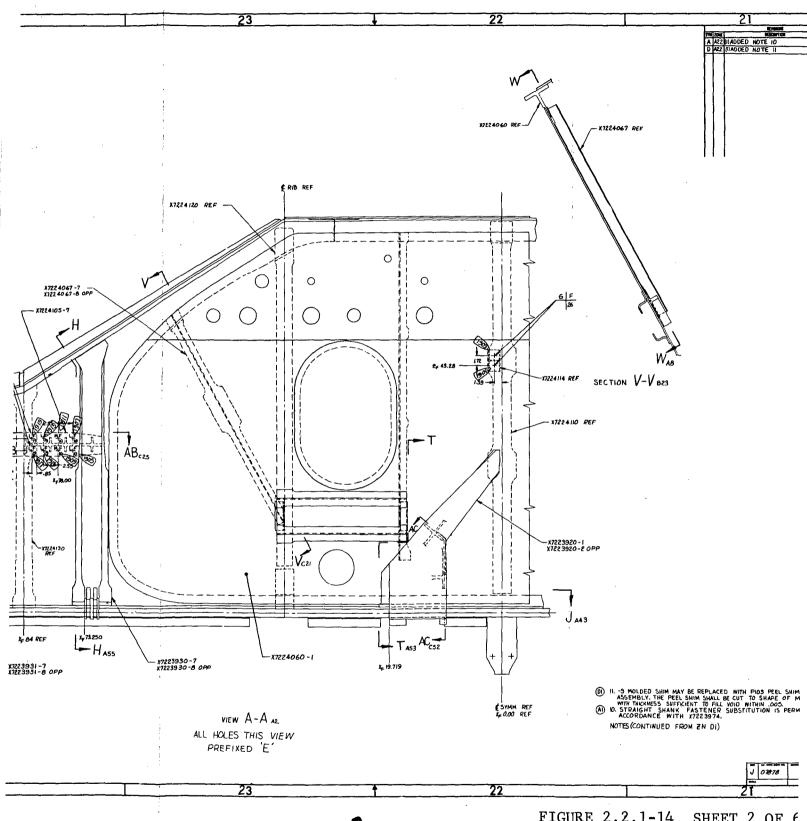


FIGURE 2.2.1-14, SHEET 2 OF 6 FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - WCTS A

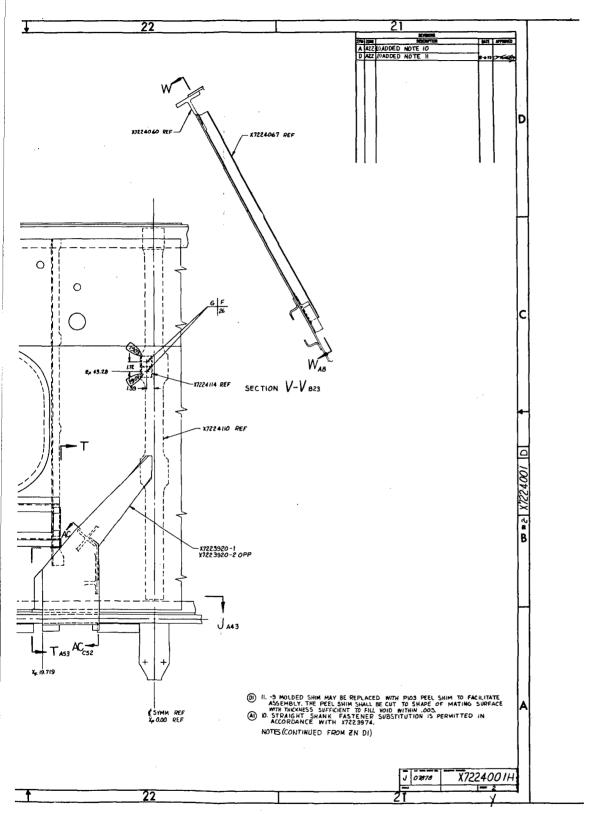
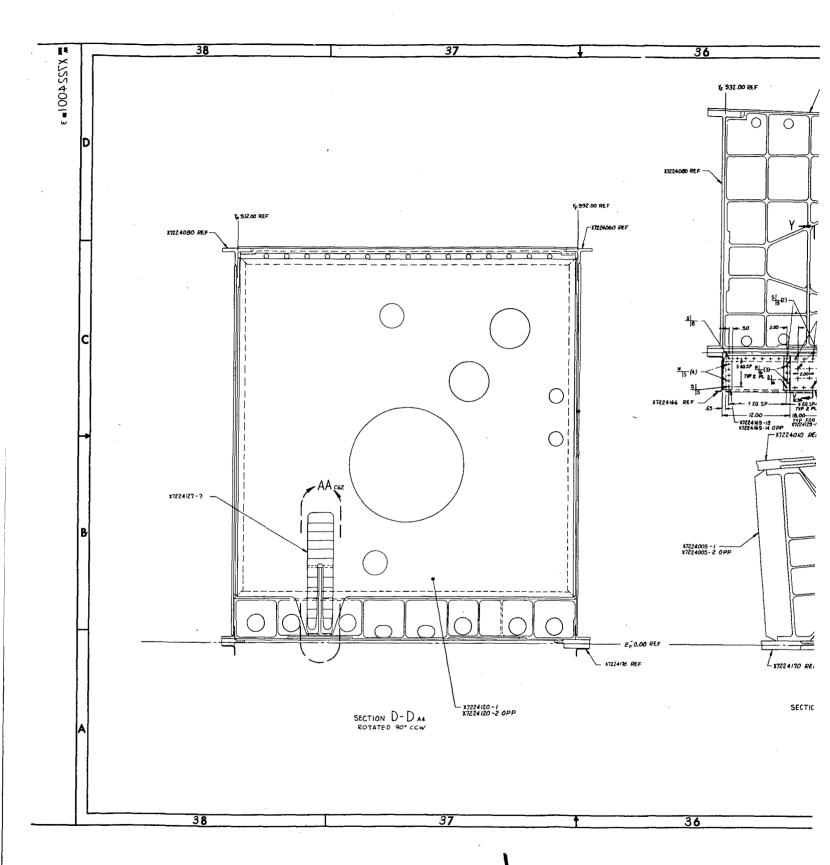
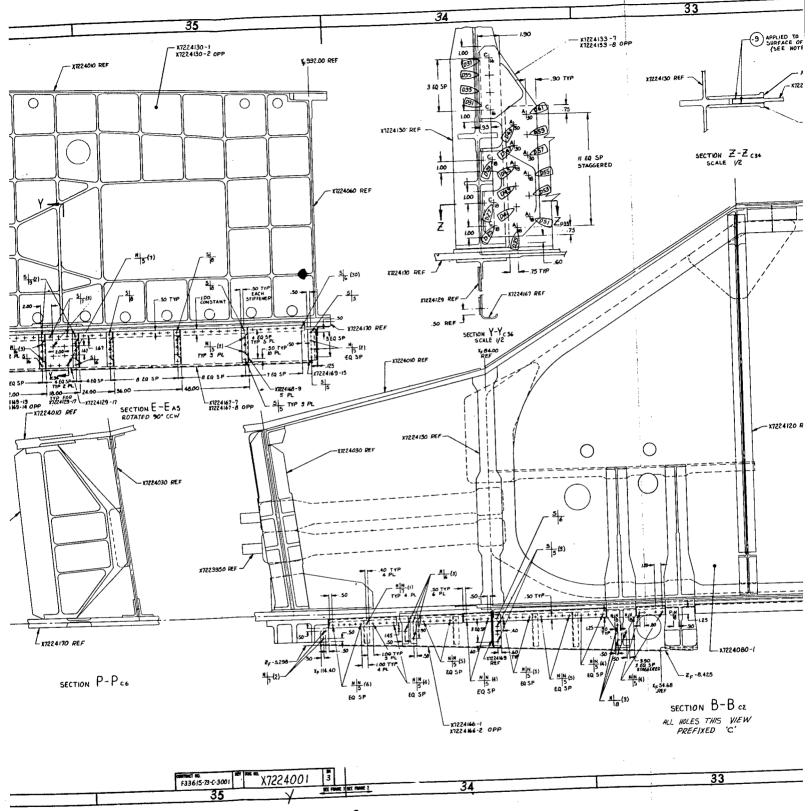


FIGURE 2.2.1-14, SHEET 2 OF 6
FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - WCTS ASSEMBLY





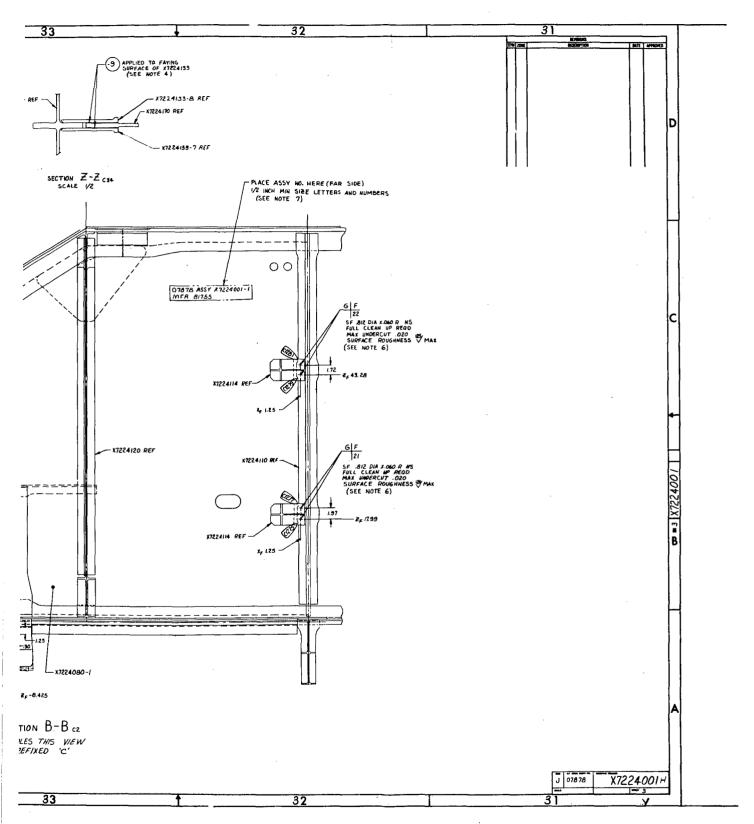
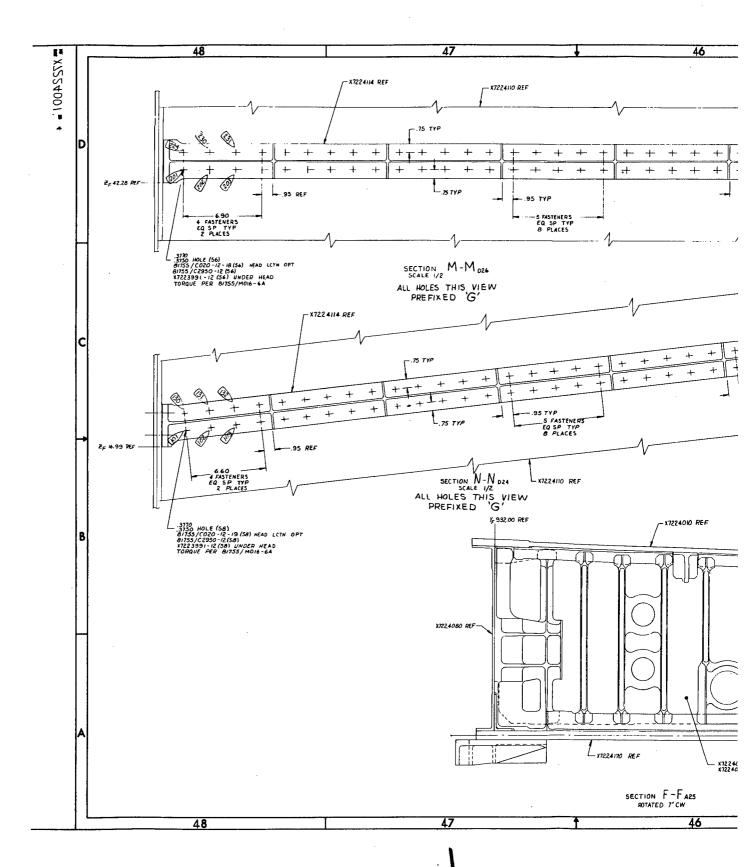
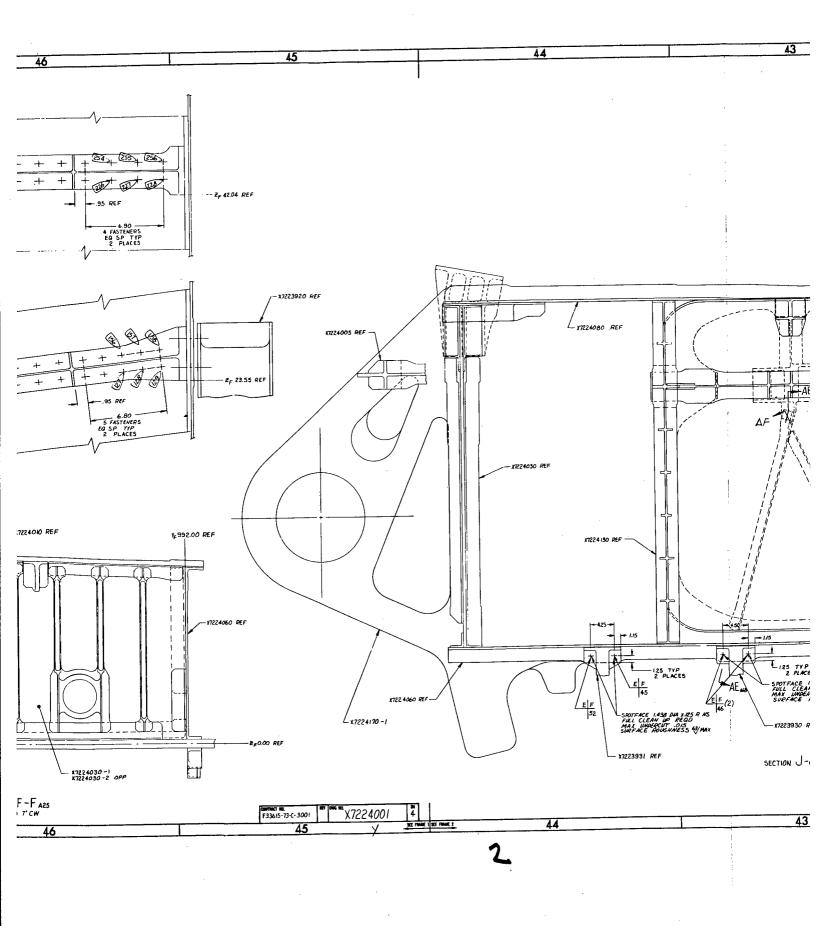


FIGURE 2.2.1-14, SHEET 3 OF 6
FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - WCTS ASSEMBLY





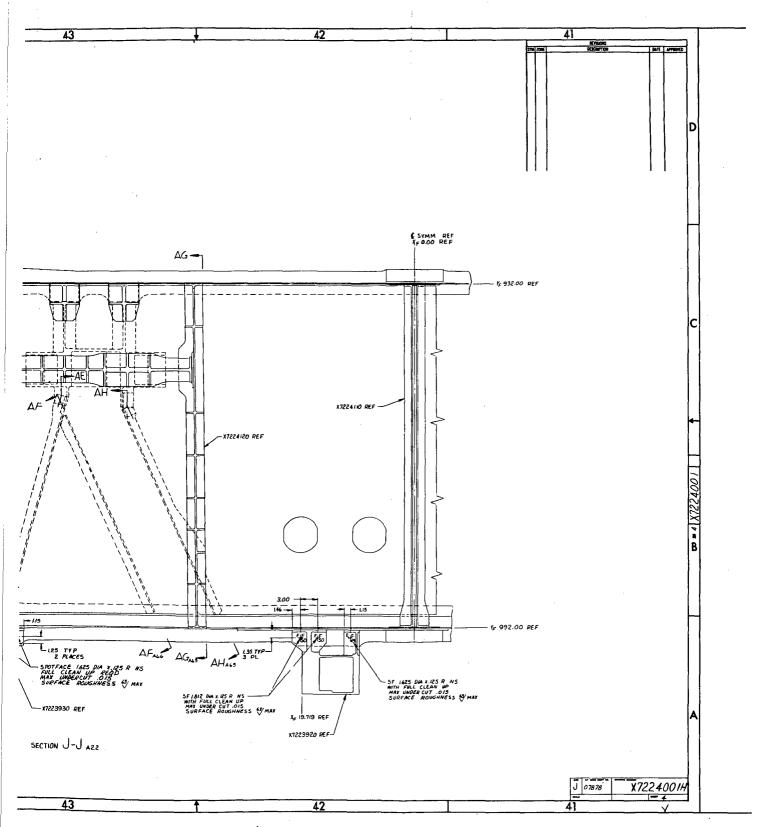
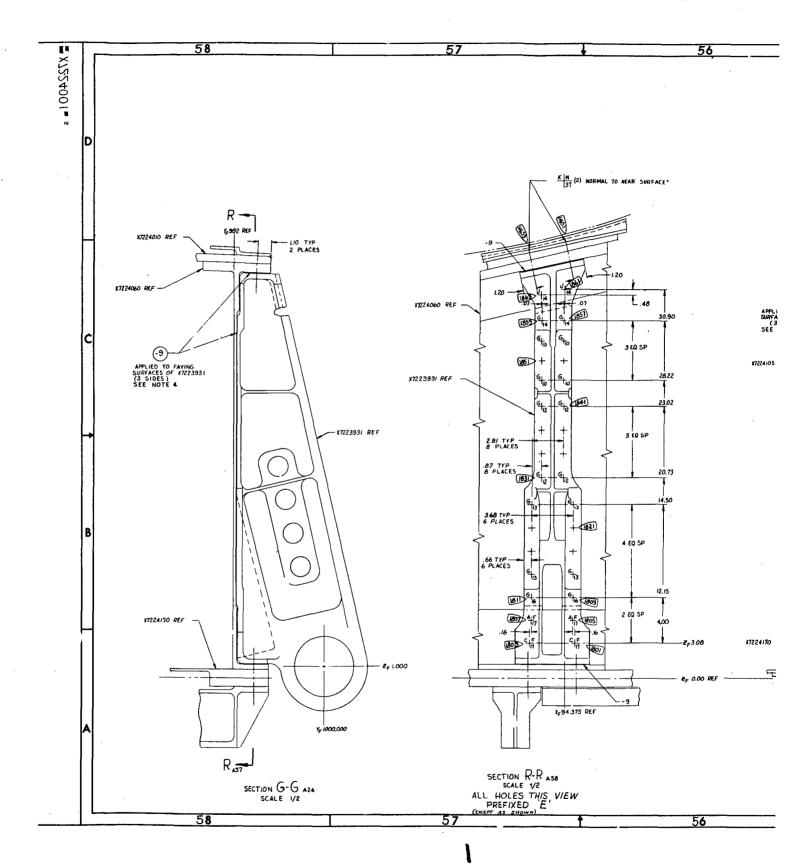
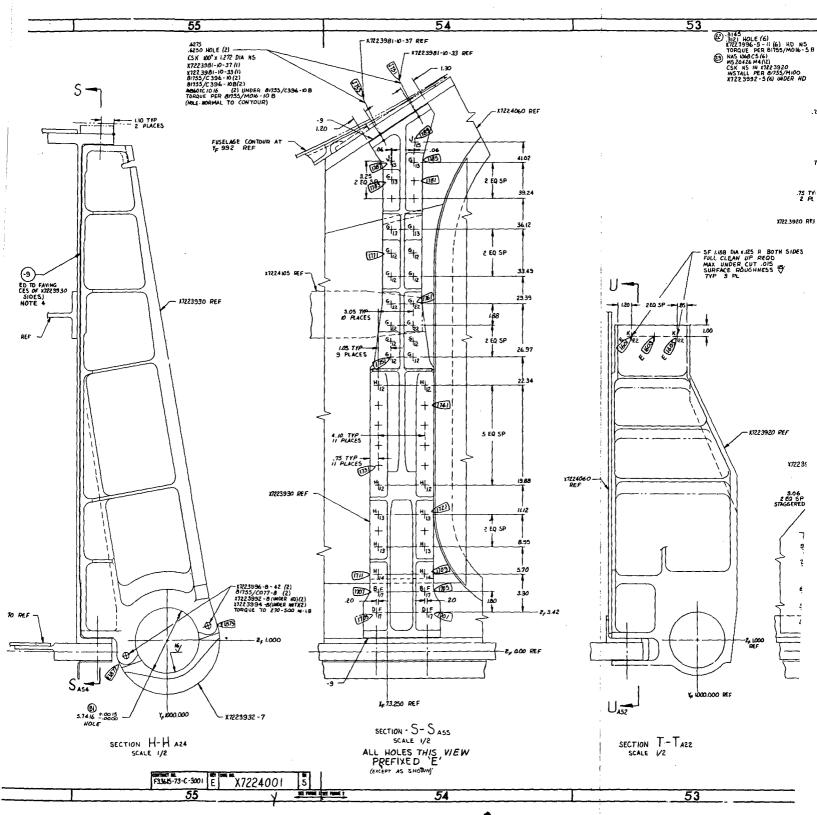


FIGURE 2.2.1-14, SHEET 4 OF 6
FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - WCTS ASSEMBLY





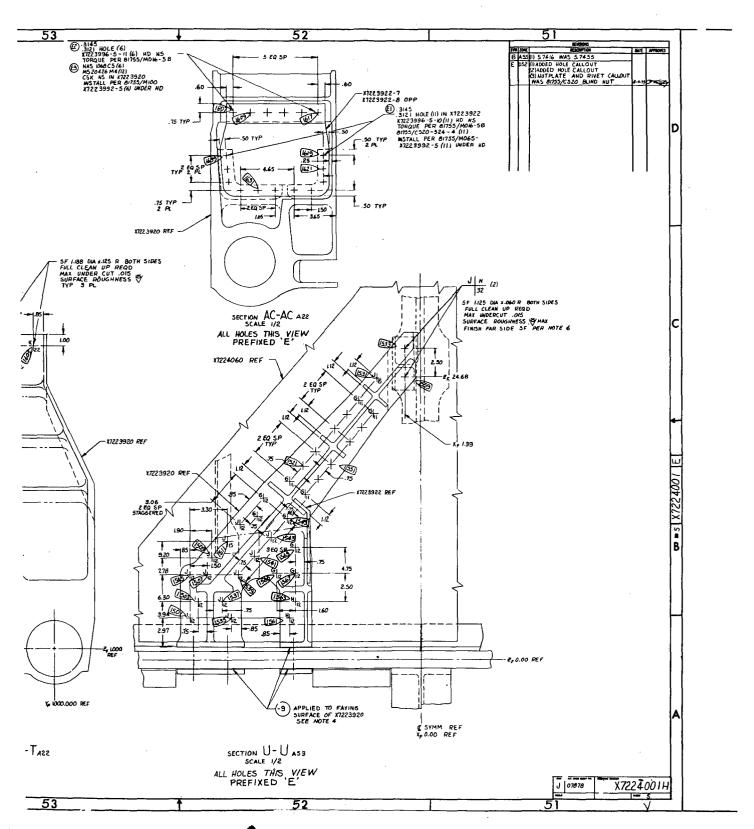
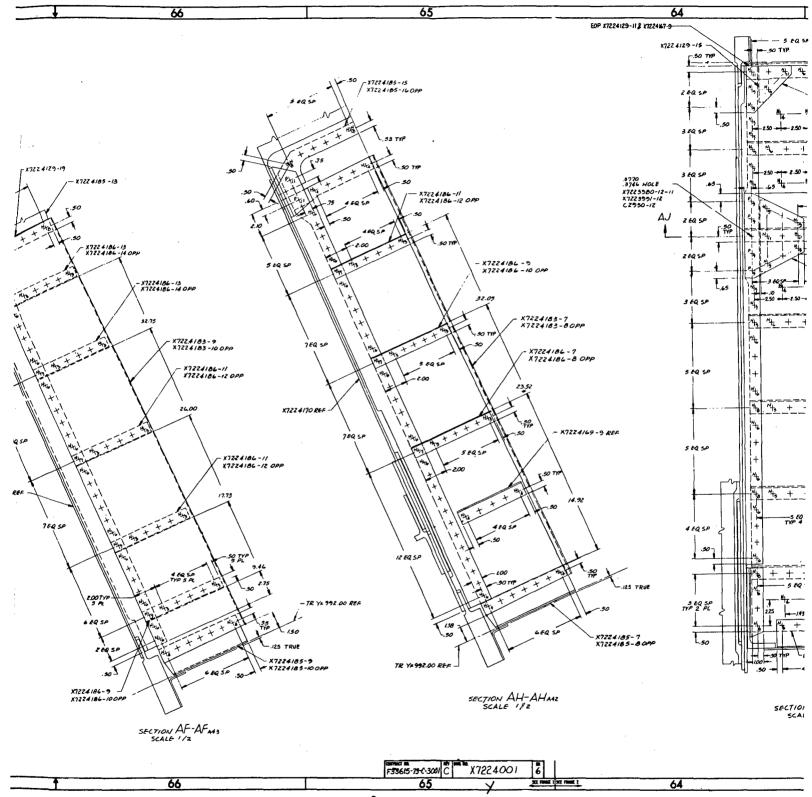
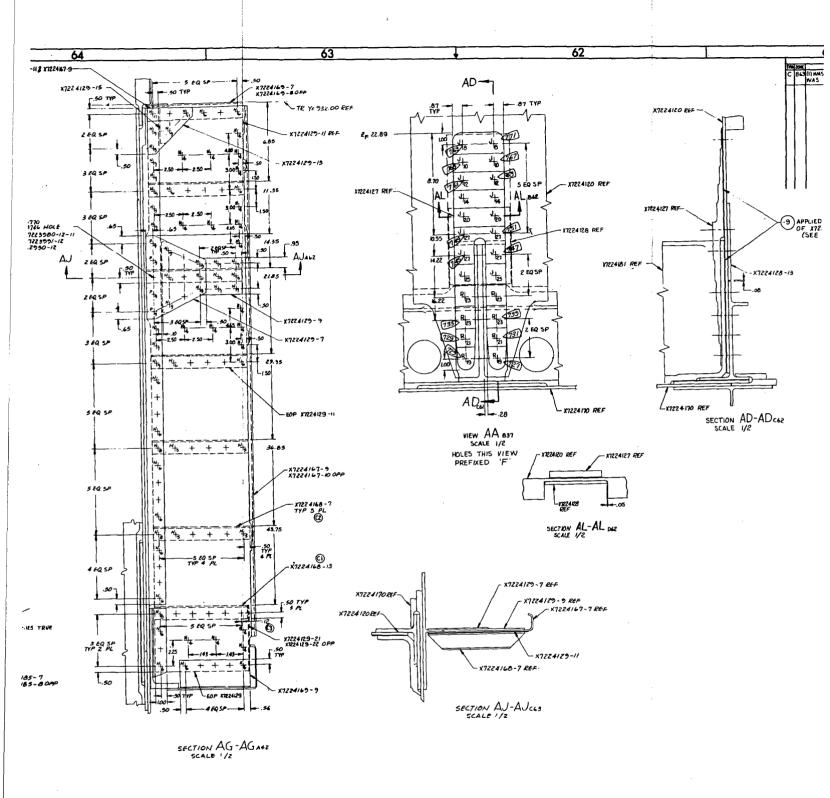


FIGURE 2.2.1-14, SHEET 5 OF 6
FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - WCTS ASSEMBLY





:

64

62

FIGURE 2.2.1-14, SHEET FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION -

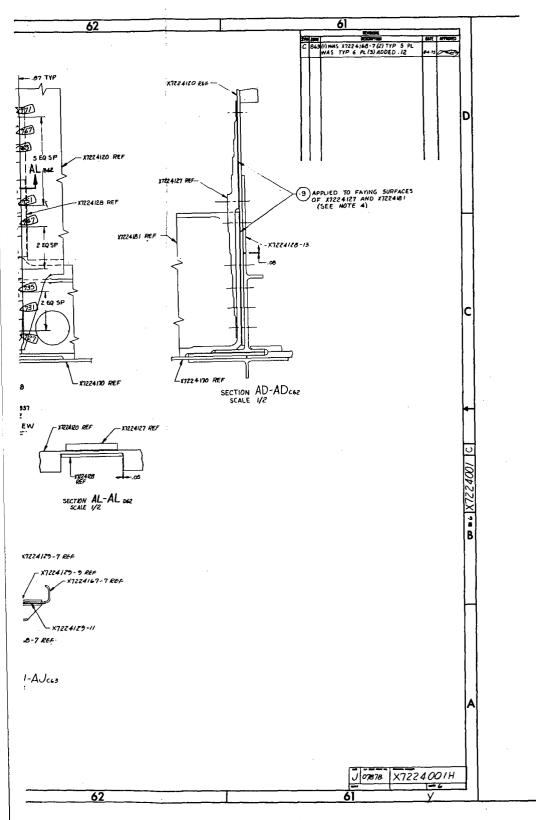


FIGURE 2.2.1-14, SHEET 6 OF 6 FASTENER HOLE IDENTIFICATION - WCTS ASSEMBLY

SECTION 3

FACTORY PROGRESS

All scheduled factory activities on the WCTS were completed in the prior reporting period.

As described earlier in this report, factory activities during this reporting period consisted of participation on the General Dynamics Teams that accomplished repair and modification tasks at WPAFB.